The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,184—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY OCTOBER 1, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Ports of India—at along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	13th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.L. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1600	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	T. Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	,,
† CLYDE	4135	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5009	1000	R. F. Briscoe	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only: Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

SURAT, 4th October. | RAVENNA, 1st November.
ROHILLA, 18th October. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,251	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 636

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,873	650	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the "La Seyne" in the Prince's Dock by 1 p.m. on the day of sailing.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,280 tons 2,200 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCES DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Viziadroog.

These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.

Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.

Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 6th October, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 2nd Oct., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 6th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 4th October, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, on the 4th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 25th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	10th October.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships.

Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th Sept., 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

REVISED WINE & STORE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION To TREACHER & CO., LD.

GOOD AFTERNOON! Have you tried KEMP'S HAIR DOUCHE?

Kind hearts, the gentle poet told
E'er yet the century grew old,
More precious are than coronets;
Perhaps; and there's no diadem fair
So precious as a Head of Hair.
He of whose thick luxuriant locks
Anacreon, amorous minstrel, told
In vain at him misfortune mocks—
Rejoicing, happy, free, and bold,
Daphne and Chloe, Mab and Kate,
On him their kindest looks bestow;
Unwounded by the shafts of Fate
Cheerful he meets all winds that blow.
Hyperion's self, Jove's front, Apollo's beauty rare
Enchant in vain without luxuriant hair.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8, KEMP & Co., Limited, Bombay.

"Keep your hair on!"
[Popular saying.]

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUTS,

OF BEST QUALITY AND REPUTE.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.

BASS'S BEER.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

Specially bottled for the Brewery for TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., and highly recommended as being the best "LIGHT BEER" in the Market.

	Cash.	Credit.		Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Per case of	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bottles, per doz.	6 0	6 12	4 doz. bots.	23 0	26 0
Half-bottles ,,	4 0	4 8	6 ,, ½ ,,	24 0	27 0

It possesses good body and colour, and has an excellent flavour without that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash. Per doz. Bots.	Cash. ½ bots.	Credit. Per doz. Bots.	Credit. ½ bots.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. by Stone I.G.A.	7 12	5 8	8 10	6 2
Guinness's Dublin Stout by Foster and Sons	8 8	6 0	9 8	6 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	8 8	5 12	9 8	6 8

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s.)

	Cash. Credit.		Cash.	Credit
	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Per dozen qts.	6 8	7 4 Per case of 3 doz. qts.	18 10	20 12
Do. pts.	4 5	5 0 Do. of 6 ,, pts.	26 8	29 8

Bottled specially for TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

LIVER.

HEADACHE AND DEPRESSION,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
BAD TASTE IN THE MOUTH,
PAIN IN THE SIDE OR SHOULDERS,
SALLOW COMPLEXION,

And other Symptoms of Liver Complaint ARE ALL promptly removed by the Use of

KEMP'S TONIC LIVER GRANULES.
Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

THE SOLDIER'S BEER!

WM. MCEWAN'S

RENOWNED "ARMY ALE,"

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST IN INDIA.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from Canteen Presidents, &c., all over the World.

Apply for PRICES in Hhd. or in Bottle to the SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
LAHORE, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SAXONY—"JUST THE RIGHT TEXTURE"

CASHMERE FINISH— WOOL SUITS "SOAP SHRUNK."

A LARGE CHOICE OF THE LATEST STYLES. {COAT and TROUSERS} Rs. 35 ONLY.

HOAR & CO., {THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS."} BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED IN ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1852.]

C. N. TOCOS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

PURVEYORS TO
H. R. H. THE KHEDIVE,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES,
AND, BY SPECIAL CHARTER,
SOLE PURVEYORS TO THE ITALIAN REGIE.

IN consequence of the increase of our Export Trade with the further East, and in order to release our Customers of the troubles and expenses in getting their supplies from Egypt, we have decided to OPEN an AGENCY in INDIA and appoint

MR. D. MACROPOLO,
of BOMBAY and CALCUTTA, Sole Agent

For the SALE of our famous CIGARETTES. In placing before our numerous friends the Specialities of our Cigarettes, we would call their attention to the fact, that they are prepared from the finest Turkish Tobacco, specially to keep in hot climates, under the direct supervision of an Expert of 30 YEARS' experience of the Indian climate, while their qualities and delicate flavours are too well-known and appreciated to need special remark.

In thanking our Constituents and the Public in general for their generous and candid support, we beg to request that in future they should address their kind orders direct to Mr. D. MACROPOLO, Bombay or Calcutta.

C. N. TOCOS & CO.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CLEARANCE SALE OF 500 PERFECT WRIST WATCHES.

Usual Price Rs. 20. Sale Price Rs. 16.

NICKEL SILVER CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, UP-TO-DATE.

PERFECT & ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.

WE offer these fine watches at this low figure for the purpose of introducing them to Public Notice. We have advertised them as a cheaper quality of the MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCHES that are now considered by Civil and Military Officers the PERFECTION OF WRIST WATCHES.

With a view of proving the excellent qualities of these very fine and useful Time-keepers and creating for them a demand, we offer the large number of 500 at a

CLEARANCE PRICE OF Rs. 16 EACH

For one month from this date, the 19th day of September, 1894.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOLERA.

No one need fear this fell disease if they have at hand

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE,
WHICH IS A SURE AND UNFAILING REMEDY.
Per Bottle, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, effect. Re. 1-10. pleasant to apply, and perfect in

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK.

HELMETS, AND SUN HATS,

NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, Felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT, White Drill Shooting Hat, body of Cork and Felt, really good and useful...	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET, with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection... ...	17	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill...	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doe-skin		
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, Khakee		

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk and Velvet pad	12	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light, lined Silk and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk and Velvet pad	15	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"

KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of 25 with silver foil.	Rs.	8	0	per box.
Primo de Rever	,, 25 ,,		6	8	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,, 50 with ring		11	12	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,, 50 ,,		9	8	,,
Exquisitos	,, 50 ,,		7	8	,,
Princess as (small size)	,, 50 ,,		5	8	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,, 100 ,,		6	8	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,, 100 ,,		5	8	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,, 100 ,,		5	0	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,, 100 ,,		4	8	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
(FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.)
LYONS OPERATIC BURLESQUE COMPANY
(Direct from AUSTRALIA)
WILL MAKE THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE
ON SATURDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.
For Further Particulars *see* future Advertisements.
Box Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Fort.

SHIPPERS and Consignees of Cargo per Italian steamer R. RUBATTINO, Captain G. SERRATI, are informed of her Arrival from Genoa on the DISCHARGING the 30th Septr., RIA DOCK, and all Claims for short-delivering in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short-delivering in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short-delivering in VICTOR

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,275
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	16½ xd
	2,000	100	75		115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245
PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 90	1,130
Beliary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	315
Bombay Cotton Brsul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	132
Chimbai City Press Co., Ld.	800	200	all		195
Colabe	500	1,880	1,880	20	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,250
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	—	dvd Rs.7	167½
Fort	2 500			Rs. 81	1,220
French	300	5?		dvdRs.25	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	5?	60	30	491
Hirachi Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	dvdRs.7½	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs.30	40xxd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	105
Motisell Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Muammar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	227½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	545
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	138½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Cmd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	2,300
Sind	400	3,000	750	35	615
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld...	875	200	all	14 dvdRs12	200
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	111,200
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	565
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bollary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9per ct.	365
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.35	1,475
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	910
Coimbatore S and W	1033	100	100	..	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvdRs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	651
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	503
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1 000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,280	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	760
Hinguaghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	dvdRs.35	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 50	1,325
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvdRs.25	547½
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	550
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250	dadRs.5	140xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	900	dvdRs.40	980
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	200
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	655
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	760xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	170xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.15	790
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	980
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	153½
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,815
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvdRs.60	2,100
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Nil	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,355
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	1,010
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore	500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	635
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Maharatta	1,312	250	250	dvdRs 10	260xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	550
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	120
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	113
Bombay & Persian Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,225
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,330½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvdRs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	283xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
Ship Assn.					
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	dvdRs.21	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	2,500	100	100	Nil.	10nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	123
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	99
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,310
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil.	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,40
B. B. &C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29- 0
Gold Leaf	"	28-12
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-10 Nominal,
Do. do. new	"	28- 6 "
Australia bar Gold	"	28-12
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-11
Sovereigns	"	18- 6
Do. Drazons	"	18- 5
Silver 7	"	93- 9
Do. 17s	"	93- 8
Carolas	"	205- 0
Mexican	"	197- 0
Five-Franc pieces	"	200- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Polo and Racquets Tournament.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Hooli Chuckla, 3 p.m.
Annual Sports, St. Mary's College, 4 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th :—Mobile (s), from Busreh ; Kola (s), Karachi ; and Camorta (s), Moulmein Yesterday :—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa ; Sutlej (s), London ; and R. I. M. S. Canning, Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th :—Clyde (s), for Aden ; Pachumba (s), Karachi, &c. ; and Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Dumra (s), for Karachi ; and Taif (s), Mauritius.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clio entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Mobile on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Kola entered the dock on Saturday.

SALVATION ARMY—The delegates, just returned from Great Britain, are to take part in a special meeting to be held to-night, at head-quarters.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8-30 a.m., on Friday, the 5th proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The coasting mails between Bombay and Goa, and all the intermediate ports will be conveyed from this date by B. S. N. Co.'s steamers for a period of eight months up to May next. The hour of closing the mail will be 11 a.m. instead of 1 p.m.

VAGRANCY.—At the instance of Constable Mitchell, a European, named William Wells, was, on Saturday, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with being a vagrant without any ostensible means of subsistence. Accused was declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Shaik Jamal Chund, a knife grinder, residing at Byculla Bazaar, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that his servant, named Sudder Baig, who had been in his employ only six weeks, broke open a box some time during the previous night, and stole Rs. 13 in cash, and a set of buttons, valued at Rs. 15, and absconded.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—In consequence of the heavy rain on Saturday the football match between the Rovers and the Durham Light Infantry was postponed. But another match was played on the Cooperage between the 21st Eastern Division Royal Artillery and 20th Southern Division Royal Artillery, and resulted in favour of the Eastern Division by two goals to one.

SANITATION IN DAMAUN DISTRICT.—We are informed that the Portuguese Government in India, with a view to improving the existing sanitary condition of Daman, by a Decree of the 5th Sept. appointed Dr. N. R. Satpate as the Sanitary Inspector. He is a graduate of the Bombay University, and having exceptional abilities, commands an extensive practice in the above district.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—Shahabudin Kaka, a Mahomedan, aged twenty-four years, employed at the Jacob Sassoon Mills, at Parel, while at work in the blow-room, tried to remove some waste cotton with his right hand from the machinery, with the result that two of his fingers were drawn in and crushed. Shahabudin was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured fingers were amputated.

GRATITUDE ABUSED.—Shahabuddin Currimbux, a serang, residing at the old Mazagon Police Office, has reported to the police, that on Wednesday last, he took to his house a man, named Currimbux and his wife Nasiban and gave them board and lodging. As Currimbux was out of employ, complainant promised to obtain for him some work. On Friday morning the couple suddenly disappeared, taking with them twelve cotton *sarees*, valued at Rs. 20 belonging to complainant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel Wetherall and the Officers the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

March	Our Diva Y Roger
Overture	Les Sirenes Auber
Valse	Gloire de Dijou Enos Andrew
Selection	The Mikado Sullivan
Gavotte	Wild commen Kluss
Galop	Chimes Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE GOVERNOR OF DAMAUN.—On the 27th ultimo, the people of Damaun celebrated the birthday of Senhor Souza Feio, the popular Governor of Damaun. There were fire-works, illumination, and music throughout the day. This spontaneous mark of goodwill is an outcome of the popularity, which the ruler of that small province enjoys among his subjects by his solicitude in understanding their wants and supplying them with promptitude and good grace. The people showed great enthusiasm in the celebration of the birthday anniversary.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Upper Mahim, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Essoo, aged eleven years, residing with her sister at that locality. On Friday afternoon, the deceased in company with her sister, went to a well to wash clothes, and while standing on the parapet wall drawing a bucket of water her foot slipped and she fell in. The sister raised on alarm, and a policeman jumped in and brought the body out, but life was then extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Nagoo Luximon, a labourer, aged twenty years, residing at Lohar Chawl. On Friday, deceased, in company with another man, was going along Cruickshank Road, towards the Money School. On arriving in front of the New Municipal Offices, Nagoo tried to cross the road, but seeing a tram-car coming in front of him from the Money School and a victoria from the opposite direction, at his back, he was greatly confused, and ran against the splash-board of the car and fell down. Before the driver could put up the brake, both the wheels of the car passed over him completely crushing his right leg. Nagoo was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

A PICK-POCKET AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Mirza Zayab, a Mogul, who has recently returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca, has reported to the police, that on Friday evening when he was standing near a cage, looking at the animals in the Victoria Gardens, Shaik Banoo Mahomed Hoosein, picked his pocket of a purse containing Rs. 65 and handed it over to his companion, who ran away with it. Complainant chased the accused Shaik Banoo and having succeeded in arresting him, handed him over to the police, while his companion made good his escape with the purse. Shaik Banoo was, on Saturday morning, charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the above money belonging to complainant. The case was remanded to enable the police to arrest the accused's companion, who was still at large.

DEATH OF A NATIVE EDITOR.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Jiwanjee Hormusjee Master, Editor of the *Akhbar-e-Soudagar*, a Gujerati daily newspaper, published in Bombay, which after nearly half a century has just undergone a change of proprietorship. Mr. Jiwanjee died in his fifty-seventh year on Saturday morning last after a few hours' illness. Having received his early education in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, he rose to the rank of teacher in the school, where his genial good nature and quiet disposition gained him the esteem of his pupils and of the school staff of teachers. He afterwards entered the profession of journalism as sub-editor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, another well-known Gujerati daily, which post he resigned to assume the more responsible one of editor of the *Samachar Darpan*. On the latter paper being incorporated with the *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* Mr. Jiwanjee continued to be the editor, and was so till his death. He was the author of "Stories of the Deccan" and other Gujerati works.

BURGLARIES.—Gungabisen Mathooraprasad, a servant residing at Chunam Kiln Road, has reported to the police, that he went out, on Friday morning, after securing the door of his room with a padlock, and on his return home about half-an-hour afterwards found the padlock wrenched off the door. On entering the room he discovered a wooden box, forced open and Rs. 25 in cash stolen therefrom.—A report has also been made by one Buchoo Jaloo, a goldsmith, residing at the same locality, that during his absence from home between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Friday someone entered his room by removing the lock on the door, and stole gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 34 from the pocket of a coat, which was hanging on a nail in the room.—Dhunjee Ladha, a Lohana, residing on the ground floor of a house, at Nishanpada Road, left home, at 7 o'clock, on Thursday morning, after having secured the door with a lock and went to Mandvie. On his return at 9 o'clock in the evening he found the lock forced off the door, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 400, stolen from a box, which had been forced open.

THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Gunpat Babaji was charged at the instance of Inspector Hurst, with the theft of a small wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 200, belonging to Essoo Babaji, residing at Naigaum Road. Complainant and accused are neighbours, residing in one chawl but in separate rooms. On Thursday night, at about 9 o'clock, accused left the chawl, on the pretence of going to Coorla, but about a couple of hours afterwards, Gunpat was observed by one of the tenants to enter the house, and leave the premises shortly afterwards. On the following morning complainant missed his box containing ornaments, reported the loss to the police, and gave the name of the accused on whom he rested his suspicion as he had suddenly disappeared. The police searched for accused and succeeded in arresting him an hour later at Naigaum. Gunpat subsequently made a statement and took the police to a tree, on which he had concealed the box with its contents. The police had the box brought down the tree, and found it intact. The magistrate adjourned the case till to-morrow, to enable the police to bring further evidence.

FATAL RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Dadur, touching the death of Balloo Visram, a mill-labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing with his aunt at that locality. The deceased was addicted to drink. On Saturday morning, the aunt went to Matoonga, leaving Balloo quite sober at home, but on her return at about 11 a.m. she found deceased had left. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Balloo returned home the worse for liquor, when the aunt gave him some warm water to bathe in. The deceased refused to take his bath in warm water, stating that as there was a solar eclipse in the morning, he would bathe in cold water. Balloo then left home and went towards a well close by and a few minutes afterwards, the aunt, hearing a splash, ran towards the well, and seeing deceased struggling in the water, raised an alarm. A neighbour, named Kanoo, at once jumped into the well, and brought him up in an unconscious state. Some artificial means were tried to restore consciousness, but he never came on to himself again, and died in the evening. The deceased knew how to swim and had bathed in the same well before. A verdict of death by drowning was returned by the jury.

GOA NEWS—The Portuguese Government have been requested by the British Government to consent to a topographical survey of the whole Goa territory by the British Survey Department during the next cold weather. There is no record that any such survey has ever been made by the Goa Government. The proposed survey will not be without its use to the British Government, but it will be directly advantageous to the Portuguese Government on several accounts. It is believed that the survey would not occupy more than one season, and it will be on a scale of one inch to the mile.—The following appointments have been made for the new Municipal Judges :—Messrs. A. P. Pinto Cabral, at Diu ; L. A. Monteiro, at Nazar-Avely ; C. F. X. Martins, at Pouda ; L. X. Lobo, at Pernem; A. C. T. Fernandes, at Marmagaum; and J. J. Lopes Pereira, at Canacona.—Messrs. J. J. da Rosa and J. A. de Minezes have been appointed assistants to the District Judge of Ilhas, and Messrs. L. M. Gaiano and A. M. Leao to the District Judge of Damaun.—Mr. Fernandes Arez, at his request, has been removed from the list of Lieutenant-Colonels. This step, is believed, to be preliminary to obtaining the Abkari Commissionership, the vacant post to be offered to a son-in-law of the late Viscount Riva Tameza—Mr. J. A. Vieira da Rocha has been appointed A-D-C in waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General elect.—A notice was lately published in the Government boletim that the press law was in force in Goa. The delegate to the Attorney of the Crown at Salsette refuses sanction to Mr. B. da Costa's process against the *India Portugueza*, alleging that the press law is not in force.—A prize of Rs. 15 each has been established tenable for three years to be awarded to the first student of the 10th class of the Lyceum to honour the name of Mr. F. A. da Veiga, late Delegate of Bicholim and the present district Judge of Damaun.—Dr. Raphael Pereira having assumed charge as the Principal of the Medical College Dr. Costa Alvares who has been acting for him has reverted to his former appointment.—His Excellency the new Governor-General has not yet left Portugal. The feast of the martyrs of Cuncolim has been fixed on the 1st October in the Cathedral at Old Goa. A large number of pilgrims from Cuncolim are expected. The Convent of St. Monica has been placed at their disposal. The feast for the same martyrs will be celebrated at Cuncolim, on 1st November next. This is the first feast of the martyrs who have been canonised in the current year—Colonel Inpico, the Government Inspector of the Goa Railway, is proceeding to Portugal and Major Palha will act for him. Colonel Inpico who drew a salary equal to the Governor-General's pay, was reduced to Rs. 5,000 per year. The post is only a sinecure and might well have been abolished.—It is believed that during the fair season there will be competition between the British India Steam Navigation Company and Bombay Steam Navigation Company.—The Patriarch Archbishop has moved to his palace at Cabo.—The Count of Ribandar is reported be seriously ill.—The High Court of Goa has issued a circular to District Judges, thereby directing that the Public Notaries should not give their attestation to documents coming from foreign territory unless the notary knows the person and the signature.—Hitherto such an attestation has been accepted when two witnesses affirmed before the notary that they identified the signature.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

632-92—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanjee Sorabjee Talati and others vs The Indemnity Mutual Marine Insurance Co—Brown and M—Part heard.

633-94—Ardeshir H and D—Ratanji Sorabji Talati and others vs the Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

264-94—Mathubhai and J Singraj—Ramjee vs Narrotamdas Chhazan and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.
345-94—M H Khan—Vithuldas Jowraj—Bicknell M and M.
352-94—In person (a pauper)—Sadashive Kaloo vs Raghoo Kanoojee Taini and another—Bicknell M and M.
282-94—Brown and M—Ram Sahai Sheriff vs Govindram Girdhardas and others—Framjee and M.
622-92—K D Shroff—Baba Dewnath vs Goswami Shri Girdharilalji Maharaj—Tyabji D and Co.
337-94—Nanu and H—Moti Gulabchand and others vs Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topan—Inverarity and B.
370-94—Brown and M—Dayal Vithuldas vs Ramvullubhji Hurdayal—Bicknell M and M.
372-94—Wadia and G—Khetsey Khimji and another vs Dewraj Ladha and others—Chalk W and S.
379-94—Payne G and S—Moosaji Essoofali vs Adamji Nurudin and others—In person.
384-94—Thakoredas D and K—Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram vs The China Mills Ld—Nanu and H.
388-94—Brown and M—Jumnadas Premji and another vs Jetha Varsa and others—Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

402-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji alias Cooverj, Mulji and another vs The Municipal Corporation Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
403-93—Payne G and S—Cooverji Heerji alias Cooverji Mulji and others vs Bai Motlibai—Craigie L and O.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

123-94—In person (a pauper)—Ramjee Sewjee vs Soorjee Kanji and another—Mathubhai and J (not to be called).
209-94—M H Khan—Venoobai and others vs Mahadeo Raghunath Surve and another—Chalk W and S—Part heard.
357-92—Thakurdas D and C—Goculdas Hoosein Sumar and others vs Cassumbhoy Goolam Hoosein—Payne G and S.
237-94—M L Shroff—Ramcoover Mamraj and others vs Soorajmul Tarachand and another
109-94—In person (a pauper)—Budroodin Bhaijibhai vs Abdoolally Bhaijeebhai and others—Framjee and M.
433-93—Brown and M—Runchordas Mowjee vs Tauker Meghjee Annuljee and another—Tyabjee, D P and C
229-93—Payne, G and S—Dhunjee Kessowjee vs Dhunbai alias Soondrabai and others—Wadia, and G and L S N and B.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia, and G.
617 93—Payne, G and S—Goolam Hoosein Moorjee vs Bai Manbai and others—Thakurdas, D and C—(Not to be called on before Thursday.)
67-91—M H Khan—Mulla Valjee Mulla Ismailjee and others vs Ibrahimjee Mulla Adamjee Bhoga and others—Tyabjee D P and C.
215-94—In person—Hajee Essack Chand vs Bhagwandas Khimjee and another.

Defended New Long Cause

324-94—Crawford B and Co—George O'Kell and others vs Agarchand Megraj and another—Bicknell M and M.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it" will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots. 13, arrington Road, London, England.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR AT HOME.

POONA society was lavishly entertained on Friday night, by his Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapatti Maharaj of Kolhapur, who was "at home" at the Council Hall, at 9-30 p.m. Their Excellencies the Governors of Madras and Bombay were invited to honour his Highness with their distinguished presence, and over seven hundred guests were invited to meet them. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry with band and colours, under Captain Crutchley was in attendance, while his Highness the Maharaja's Band played a special selection of music for the occasion. The building and grounds were most elaborately and prettily illuminated, a profusion of multi-coloured lamps picking out the beautiful facades of the architecture, both of the Council Hall itself and of the tower. The garden in many parts was converted into an alfresco drawing room, the collections of plants and shrubs dotting the grounds in many parts being illuminated and converted into charming centre-pieces. The embellishment of the arrangements overlaid the grounds, which were furnished, as was also the interior of the building with richly-upholstered furniture. The lighting of the rooms was another feature of the distinguished occasion. The room in which are suspended the paintings and pictures of Native Chiefs of past generations, as also the rooms adjoining were furnished to a degree which almost rendered them marvels of taste and beauty. The Durbar room which was still occupied by the Fine Arts Exhibition, was taken advantage of to form a part of the entertainment for the guests. It was beautifully illuminated with the Jabtokoff electric lamps ; and the incandescent arc lamps, erected by Mr. Novrojee Pudumjee, who had quite a shed of intricate machinery put up in the enclosure for the purpose of generating electricity. The effect on the pictures was simply superb and the scene in the picture gallery was quite an unique treat. At the east end of the Hall was pitched a row of tents, in which a sumptuous supply of light refreshments was provided. The tables were exquisitely decorated by assistants of the firm of Signor Cornaglia, whose very *recherche* assortment of sweets, cakes, and ices, in almost unending variety, formed in themselves a highly attractive decorative item. The convivial bowl flowed to the brim from first to last, and furnished but one of the many examples in the refreshment department of the entertainment of his Highness' liberal hospitality. Lower down was a smoking tent, where Nicotine reigned supreme, and dispensed his favours to all and sundry who came to pay obeisance at his shrine. Further on, was a tent reserved for sitting and refreshments for Hindu gentlemen. The same care had been taken to embellish the tables with floral and other decorations, while the refreshments provided were of an unimpeachable, rich, and appropriate description. In every sense, therefore, the arrangements for the creative comfort of his Highness' guests were complete, and reflected much credit on the care and forethought with which they were organized. The guests, as they alighted at the entrance, were welcomed by Mr. Meherjeebhoy Taraporewalla, C.I.E., the Dewan of Kolhapur, and presented to his Highness. At about 10 p.m., their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Bombay, attended by their respective staffs, arrived, and were received by the guard with the usual salute. Their Excellencies then paid the customary compliment to the guard, and entered the Hall where they were received by his Highness and suite. This formality having concluded the guests moved about the rooms and indulged in pleasant conversazione till it was time to depart. The gathering may well be said to have been the largest ever known in Poona. The crush of carriages coming in from all directions and concentrating at the gate, where a single row was formed, was so great that it took quite an hour and a half to pass through from the gate to the porch. The well-known firm of Morgan and Balorishna were responsible for the arrangements, and acquitted themselves very well over their arduous task.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO.

THE twelfth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Manmar Manufacturing Co. Ld., was held at the registered office of the company Don Tod 3rd Row, Khoja Moholla, on Saturday, at 11 a.m., Mr. Moolji Jewraj presiding.

The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting :—"The directors have the pleasure of submitting the twelfth report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1894. This season's crop was a fairly large one, but the kuppas was too inferior in quality to admit of a good outturn of cotton from the gins. Had it not been for so small an outturn, this year's earnings would have been larger. The condition of the new crop was very critical on account of the want of rain, but we have had the necessary rain which has improved the prospects. Out of the profits this year your directors have transferred Rs. 4,064-11-5 to the building account and Rs. 4,000 to the engine and machinery account. The balance of profit and loss account leaves a disposable balance of Rs. 22,305-5-1, out of which your directors recommend that Rs. 21,000 be appropriated in paying a dividend of Rs. 15 per share and to carry forward Rs. 1,305-5-1. Your company's factories at Dhulia, Ghaligaon and Kujgam have been insured for Rs. 1,61,000, excluding engines, boilers and presses.

On the motion of the chairman the above report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share was declared ; and Mr. Gulamhusein Moolji who retired by rotation was re-elected as a director, and Mr. Framji Temulji was appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

The customary vote of thanks to the chair brought the proceedings to a close.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LD.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the company's registered office at 51, Apollo Street, on Saturday afternoon, Dr. L. J. Pinto, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' reprrt was presented for adoption :—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited balance-sheet of the profit and loss account for the year ended 30th June 1894. Your directors regret to inform you that the year under report has been a disappointing one. Gujrat and Kattiawar cotton crop which promised to be abundant at the end of the last monsoon, was blighted by frog and frost during the winter month and what promised to be a 16 anna crop turned out to be one of 8 to 10 annas. A comparison of the number of bales pressed during this year with that of the last will give you a clearer idea. Bhownuggur 6,292 against 11,739 in 1893 ; Mohwa 7,231 against 14,204 in 1893. your directors are happy to report that the agents have voluntarily abandoned their cutire commission amounting to Rs. 2,028-7-2, to the benefit of the dividend to the shareholders. The profit and loss account, including the agent's commission, show a credit balance of Rs. 9,690-2-11, which your directors recommend to divide as follow : to the paying of dividend of Rs 15 per share, free of income-tax, Rs 8,000 ; to carry to "depreciation fund," Rs. 1,000 ; and to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 690-2-11. Dr. Pinto and Mr. Chaturbhooj Bhaichandbhai retire from the board of directors by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report was adopted, with the exception of the paragraph as to the dividend and the necessary alterations in the accounts necessitated by the enhancement of the dividend, which was declared to be six rupees, instead of the five rupees recommended by the directors. In order to enable the shareholders to accomplish this, Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji, the secretaries and treasurers of the company, announced to the meeting the relinquishment of the commission (Rs. 2,028-7-2) they had earned during the year under report.

The dividend having been declared at six rupees per share, and the usual resolutions regarding the re-election of retiring directors and the auditors have been passed, a special resolution was passed tendering a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapoorji, the secretaries and treasurers of the company, for the liberality displayed by them in abandoning their well-earned commission for the benefit of the shareholders. The chairman moved the adoption of the resolution in warm terms, and remarked that such instances of generous conduct on the part of the executive officers of a joint st

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COMPASS PENDANTS in GOLD and SILVER.—We have received a very Choice Selection of the Latest Designs. Each Instrument being thoroughly tested and Guaranteed correct. Gold, Rs. 25 and Rs. 45; Silver Rs. 6 and Rs. 8.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Piazzolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

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WANTED, a CARDER by a Local Mill. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to "No. 251," care of this Office.

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MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from—to—November and have received every attention. The Food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN on 3rd October next. It is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright, Airy, and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona.

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£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

ZINC CUSHION WARMERS.—Necessary for keeping Billiard Cushions DRY during the Monsoon. Can be had of JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lieut-Colonel T. HARRIS, Military Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. MARTIN and S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., Private Secretary, which cannot be Delivered at GANESHKHIND by 6 p.m., on 7th October, 1894, should be Addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the Addition of any post town until 20th Idem, when they should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Ganeshkhind, 19th September, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S
CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

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In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

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BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1895.

AN EXHIBITION of the INDUSTRIAL FINE ARTS and MANUFACTURES of INDIA will be OPENED in MAY, 1895, in the Extensive Exhibition Buildings, now in course of preparation, which will Replace the present Exhibition at Earl's Court and cover a site of more than 22 Acres.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES

Will be represented by an Indian Street and Bazaar, in which the various Trades will be practised by Indian Artisans.

INDIAN ART MANUFACTURES.

A large Palace and Hall in Iron and Glass, covering an immense area, will be erected in conjunction with Loggias and Terraces, Lakes, Fountains, &c. These Buildings will be Exclusively Reserved for the display, exhibition and sale of Indian Products and Art Manufactures.

A GRAND INDIAN SPECTACLE,

In which over Two Thousand Performers will take part, will be produced under the direction of MR. IMRE KIRALFY (the Author of "Venice," in London, "Nero" and "America") in a Magnificent Building, which is being erected for the purpose, and which will have a seating capacity for many thousands.

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Is being organised.

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Will be awarded for the best examples of Art workmanship, which will be selected by an Honorary Committee.

Further particulars will be shortly announced, and Plans of the Commercial Section will be forwarded to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, the Shipping and Forwarding Agents for India.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE..... Rs. 6,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29.

A DECLINE of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 101 7/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110 *ex div.* The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1/8 per cent., say to 1 1/8 per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 5/8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower, at £56 7/8. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d., say to 29 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent per oz. cheaper, at 63 3/8 per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India in London remained at 1s. 1d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £60,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to this port, and £10,000 in Silver to Calcutta; making the shipments of the white metal this month to Bombay £220,000; and of the yellow £160,000. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·17.

To-day an advance of ¼ per cent. in 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper at £57; and to the same extent in the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, are the only fresh financial items wired by Reuter. Silver in New York is also unchanged in value; but demand Exchange on London has receded ¼ cent, say to 4·86¼ dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 30½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Antwerp, tone of the market quiet.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The spot price of Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 3 9-16d; but Arrivals were partially 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 3 7-16d. for September deliveries, and 3 13-32d. for January-February. The day's Imports were 1,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

To-day a further decline of 1-32d. per lb. has taken place in the price of ready American Cotton at Liverpool, at 3 17-32d. per lb.; while Arrivals are 1-32d. lower in all positions except the most distant, in which the decline is 3-64d. The day's Sales are 10,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians; the market closing quiet, all round. The Manchester market has remained quiet but steady. Cotton at Havre is a franc lower, at fcs. 34½ for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 41 for "Fine" Broach.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 12,000 bales greater than in the week preceding, at 78,000 bales; but the amount forwarded to consumers was 3,000 bales less, at 61,000 bales. The week's Imports were 3,000 bales less, at 9,000 bales. The total Stock of Cotton had fallen off during the week by 57,000 bales, standing yesterday, at 799,000 bales. The figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton, &., not being yet to hand our usual weekly Cotton crop statistics will be given with our report of Monday evening.

In New York, a further decline of 1-16 cent in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was established, at 6 7-16 cents per lb.; and December Futures were 11 points lower, at 6·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales, making the week's total 201 bales, compared with 161,000 bales, and 140,000 bales for the corresponding weeks in the two previous years, respectively; the excess in first arrivals of the new crop this season being 127,000 bales, and 66,000 bales, respectively, in the came years' comparison.

To-day, a still further decline of 1/8 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, at 6 5-16d. per lb.; and Futures for December are 10 points lower, at 6·03 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 38,000 bales, going against 34,000 bales last year on the corresponding day, and 25,000 bales in 1892.

The purchase of 100 bales of Karanja Ginned by a Mill at Rs. 180 per candy is the only business reported to-day in our Local Cotton market, in which the feeling has remained quiet, and prices unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day on account of the eclipse of the sun.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	362	bales.
Wheat	9,023	cwt.
Linseed	1,850	,,
Rapeseed	997	,,
Gingelly	1,338	,,
Groundnuts	753	,,
Castorseed	2,438	,,
Rice	1,839	,,

FREIGHTS are unchanged; but there is no fresh business passing.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady at 1s. 1 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, remaining thereat with only a moderate enquiry; and at 1s. 1 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, for near delivery, 1s. 1 11-32d. to the end of the year, and 1s. 1 5-8d. for next year, with but few Bills offering. The Calcutta market is closed to-day, and speculators here not appearing to be moving one way or the other rates closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 3-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 7-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 1 5-16d.	,,
Francs do.	1·40	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 13-16 for cash and Monday's settlement, and 103 9-16 for the next account, for 3¼ per Cents, and remained at these rates throughout the day, in a quiet market, leaving off on the same level in all positions. 103¼, nominal, has been quoted for Fours.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed to-day owing to the eclipse of the sun.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to September 8, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

	Latest Month. In Sept., 1894. Bengal.	In Aug. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	37,71,750	15,00,000	52,71,750
Actual	46,57,400	2,74,900	69,32,300
Better than Estimate	8,85,650	7,74,900	16,60,550
Worse than Estimate	..	...	...

Six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Sept. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Aug. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	2,32,30,500	56,00,000	2,32,30,500
Actual	2,65,01,100	83,33,200	3,53,37,300
Better than estimate	33,73,600	32,33,200	71,06,800
Worse than Estimate	..	...	..

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 25, as compared with the statement of September 18, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	September 18. Rs.	A.	P.	September 11. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,93,32,120	7	3	1,80,26,950	13	6
Other Deposits, &c.	4,77,81,838	5	3	4,99,77,273	3	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,41,592	4	1	8,20,886	6	5
Sundries	22,03,966	7	7	22,56,705	5	5
Rs.	9,54,69,507	8	2	9,71,81,825	13	0

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,07,34,067	0	0	1,08 65,357	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	83,10,526	0	0	80,58,681	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	85,97,696	9	5	92,17,397	15	10
Credits on do.	1,10,53,151	3	2	1,10,59,524	11	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,01,80,604	2	1	2,01,76,088	7	2
Balances with other Banks	3,94,010	4	9	3,81,210	5	8
Bullion	1,074	6	4	1,074	6	4
Dead Stock	12,91,271	11	3	12,93,081	5	4
Stamps	9,214	7	6	10,336	9	5
Sundries	16,42,819	6	7	15,84,937	1	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,67,39,204	10	6	1,60,20,248	8	5
Do. at Branches	1,65,32,815	10	7	1,73,13,948	6	1
Rs.	9,54,69,507	8	2	9,71,81,825	13	0

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to Sept. 25, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	9,41,222	Dec.
Do. at Branches	63,948	do.
Other Deposits	21,93,445	Inc.
Post Bills	14,76,304	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,20,548	Dec.
Loans	6,26,612	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,105	do.
Mercantile Bills	2,95,494	do.
Cash at Head Office	1,91,043	do.
Do. at Branches	7,81,132	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HILL—Sept 4, the wife of Charles Willoughby Hill, late 1st Bombay Lancers and 2nd Sind Horse, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMSTRONG—KING—Sept 5, at Dublin, William Armstrong, LRCP, &c, West Bolton, county Durham, son of Thomas Armstrong, of Timperley, Cheshire, to Bessie Burnet, daughter of Depy-Surgn-Genl King, M B, Madras (Ret).

BROWN—HILL—Sept 4, at the Royal Church, Kew, Richard Cecil Brown, Indian Civil Service, to Ada Mary, younger daughter of the late Rev John Stanley Hill, M A.

BURNSIDE—WHITE—Sept 5, at Holy Trinity, South Heigham, Norwich, John Warrick Burnside, BA, Head Master of Wymondham Grammer School, to Bertha S, youngest daughter of the late Richard White, formerly of Norwich, and late of Dover.

ELLISTON—THOMPSON—Aug 11, at Trinity Church, East Melbourne, Lt-Col E C Elliston, ISC, to Amy, widow of H A Thompson, Launceston, Tasmania.

DEATHS.

CARDEW—Sept 10, at Bath, George Schuyler Cardew, MD, JP, Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, (retired) aged 78.

FULTON—Sept 10, Colonel George Graham Howe Fulton, late H M's Bo SC, eldest son of the late Frank Graham Fulton, Esq., formerly of Berhampore, Bengal.

HOLLAND—Sept 8, at Southside, The Park, Upper Norwood, Jane Glegg, widow of Colonel James Holland, HEICS, and last surviving sister of the late Sir Alexander Burnes, CB, aged 83.

KEYMER—Sept 11, at Wimpole street, Cavendish square, where he had undergone an operation, Daniel Joseph Keymer, East India Merchant, aged 70.

MACLEOD—Sept 4, at Spring Hill, Dalkey, Co Dublin, the residence of her son-in-la-w, Surgeon General McNeale, Donnelly, CB, Caroline, relict of Donald Macleod, Advocate-General, Burma, aged 76.

PURVIS—Sept 7, at 14, Russell street, Bath, Charles Alexander Purvis, late Lieutenant Colonel, Royal (Madras) Artillery, aged 75.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1894.

THE author of "An Indian Eye on English Life" has just published a memorandum on the Indian problem. The impartial and sympathetic tone of the pamphlet will ensure for it the respectful consideration of all fair-minded men, who are interested in this subject—one so complex and important that they will feel that Mr. Malabari has not exceeded the bounds of moderation in describing it as "the problem of the age." Mr. Malabari does not come forward as an infallible prophet; indeed, he admits at the outset his inability to understand "this live problem of humanity, to follow its inner workings." All that can be done is to watch the obvious tendencies at work. The difficulties of considering the problem as a whole are intensified by the diversified character of India—one part of the Empire being different from another, the difference in some respects being wider than between one European country and another. The two great needs of the Empire at this moment are, in Mr. Malabari's view, financial justice, and "political control more than political power." The arguments which follow show that in asking for financial justice Mr. Malabari is thinking mainly of the heavy burden of Home Charges and of the tight rein held at the India Office on the fiscal policy of India. "Little does the ryot know," says the writer of the pamphlet, "that the sirkar is as helpless as himself; indeed, more so, since the Government of India has scarcely the power of protesting against the exactions of the Treasury and War Office in England." They are often treated as a subordinate branch of the British administration—without power to adjust their own finances or devise their own schemes of taxation. Those native writers who say so much regarding the "injustice" of giving compensation allowance to English officials will wonder how Mr. Malabari can go so far as to say that the position of such officials "would hardly be envied by a shopkeeper's boy." But, as Mr. Malabari says, the average Indian critic knows nothing about the invalid wife in one part of Europe, the children being educated in another part, whilst the official has to maintain himself in fair style in India With regard to the other great need of which Mr. Malabari speaks—political control more than political power—it is not very easy to discover the ground upon which he bases this opinion. In fact, many of his arguments seem to tend in a contrary direction. For instance, there is no trace of the "political control" theory in Mr. Malabari's summary of what should be done for the people—or rather of what should not be done. "Avoid to tax the poor man's necessaries of life, to unsettle his mind with experiments in what is called Land Settlement, prevent the British soldier loafing about his homestead, his village tank or river; bring primary instruction within his reach, help him with the aid of the educated and influential classes to the smaller arts, industries, and trades. Above all, cease to worry him with new laws; simplify, codify, popularize the laws already in force."

All earnest reformers will agree with Mr. Malabari in his vigorous words in favour of improving the condition of the women of India. He considers that there is little hope for lasting progress in the country so long as the State and society fail to realise the miseries of women, and to combine in mitigating them. Having no real existence apart from men, the women lead a life of dire dependence. "A foreign Government have lent the prestige of their own law to some of the customs and usages of the people which," Mr. Malabari thinks, "but for such prestige would have died a natural death." We cannot agree with this opinion, for we doubt whether, apart from the influence of a Western Government, a single step would yet have been taken towards the overthrow of those caste rules and obligations which before the advent of British Rule held the people in close subjection, and still exercise a potent influence. Mr. Malabari seems to forget that, so far from dying a natural death, *sati* and other practices were only abolished by repressive legislation. He must also have overlooked the heated controversy which ranged round so temperate a measure as the Age of Consent Act, otherwise he would never think that the institution of infant marriage would die a natural death but "for the prestige lent to it by the British administration." Mr. Malabari points out that in the Native States of Bhownugger, Mysore, and Baroda greater advances have been made in the direction of marriage reform than in British India, and he wonders how it is that the British officers, to whose advice and advocacy these improvements are mainly due, do not carry out the same reforms in British India. But it may be pointed out that a native ruler—always the temporal and in some cases the spiritual head of his subjects—can effect by legislation reforms in the several customs of the land, which if coming from foreign rulers would be greatly resented as a direct attack upon the religion of the people. The attitude which the reformers have to assume towards the marriage and other customs of the land has been well defined by a gentleman whom Lord Harris described only the other day as one of the most profound thinkers of Western India. Speaking at the Sixth National Social Conference of Hindus, Mr. Justice Ranade said: "We have one continual stream of life flowing past us, and we must accept as valid the acts which we noted in the past and on the principles of the past, and seek to turn the stream with a gentle bend here and a gentle bend there to fructify the land; we cannot afford to dam it altogether or to force it into new channels."

But while we may differ from Mr. Malabari as to the principles governing the policy of the British Government in India towards the social habits of the people, we all the more readily assent to his main proposition in regard to the marriage question—that it is the problem of problems, and that it "stamps all the national concerns of India—arts, sciences, industries, the commerce, and agriculture—with its own mark of premature development, arrested growth, and early decay." As Mr. Malabari insists the public life of a nation is but an elaboration of its family life. The latter in India is overshadowed by the presence of the child-life struggling with premature maternity, and life-long penitentiary widowhood, and while this is so, it is, in Mr. Malabari's view, "idle to expect justice, equality, freedom, or independence in the sphere of public affairs." But as the family lives of English administrators in India are not overshadowed in the way described, we may take it that Mr. Malabari does not mean to imply by the phrase we have quoted any reflection upon their sense of justice or their administration of affairs. In the same way his reference to "the unrealities of public life; our lack of vitality and sustained interest, our want of business habits," may be regarded as confined to the writer's fellow-countrymen. Before quitting the subject of Mr. Malabari's memorandum we cannot help noticing that with no uncertain tones he accentuates what we have lately considered it our duty to say in regard to the native press, which he describes as having hitherto done much more talking than thinking, and as "unconsciously helping to spread the contagion of race hatred. Strange as it may sound," says this candid critic, "the thinking stage has yet to be reached through this talking and writing stage." He then proceeds to tell the editors of native papers that they have yet to learn history—they know but little of the outside world, even of a next door neighbour like Egypt. They have enough knowledge, however, to realise that "England is their good providence"; and this knowledge, in the view of Mr. Malabari, "accounts for most of the extravagance marking the utterances of the press and of the platform orator." He believes, however, that the best way of meeting the extravagances of the press and the propaganda of the Congress is to accept them as inevitable. "The easiest way of removing this thorn from the side of the administration is to accept it as one of its own ribs." Mr. Malabari does not allude to the methods he would adopt for carrying such a policy into effect, and in the absence of further explanations we must regard this part of his memorandum as visionary rather than practical.

AT the autumnal Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which was held at Huddersfield the week the mail left Sir Albert K. Rollit, M.P., the president, was very optimistic in his review of the prospects of trade. Six months ago he spoke hopefully of the course of trade, and notwithstanding that the Board of Trade returns have since been somewhat unfavourable, he considered that the indications still pointed to a revival. He maintained that the "cycle of depression" should, in the ordinary course, now be near its end, and he confidently anticipated an improvement. Sir Courtenay Boyle, who has attended recent conferences of the Associated Chambers, as representative of the Board of Trade, in an address which he delivered to the delegates the other day, supported the president in the roseate view he took of the future. Sir Courtenay Boyle admitted that the last two months' returns of imports and exports were not encouraging; but pointed to the fact that on the eight months of the year there had been an increase in imports over the corresponding period of last year, of something like eight and a-half millions. That he considered a favourable feature. The fact that during the same time exports had fallen off by something like three millions he attributed to the circumstance that British merchants had been waiting for a settlement of the McKinley difficulty in America, and now the new Tariff Bill had passed there was certain to be a revival of the export trade to the States. There undoubtedly has been an increase of activity lately in several departments of trade, and some of our industries are beginning to feel the beneficial effects of the lower American tariff. It should be noted that one of the resolutions passed by the Associated Chambers was a somewhat urgently worded call upon the Government to undertake a more rapid development of the railway system in India. There was certainly some need of the reassuring statements of commercial authorities like Sir Albert Rollit and Sir Courtenay Boyle, for the Board of Trade returns for August were peculiarly depressing. The August imports showed a decrease of £3,364,257 or 9·60 per cent. below those of the same month last year; and the exports a decrease of £948,938, or 4·86 per cent. under those of the previous August. A very large part of this decrease is in raw materials and textiles. The imports of raw materials for textiles has gone down from £3,111,224 in August last year to £2,448,420 last month; and the exports of textile fabrics has decreased from £9,160,982 in August, 1893, to £8,228,873 last month. The bulk of these decreases is in cotton and cotton fabrics, so that Lancashire is still feeling the trade depression, notwithstanding that the rise in Indian exchanges has caused more activity there during the last week or two. As against the unfavourable import and export returns there must be placed a greater briskness in the shipping trade. Sir Courtenay Boyle called attention to the increase of clearances and exports at British ports this year; but when compared with the decreases in the value of our foreign trade the conclusion must be drawn that a large number of vessels are now entering and leaving British ports with part cargoes only. In August the clearances amounted to 3,224,133 tons, against 2,727,175 tons in August last year, an increase of 496,958 tons. There was a slight decline in entries during August, but a considerable increase in the tonnage entered during the eight months of the present year.

IN view of the extension of imports of petroleum in bulk into India, Mr. Boyerton Redwood, the petroleum expert, has issued a memorandum on the subject of its storage which is of the utmost interest at this time. When the bulk imports were first projected the particular conditions in respect to which special arrangements for storage were held to be essential, were the generally prevailing higher atmospheric temperature, and the greater heating effect of the sun. Accordingly, some of the storage installations were designed to maintain the oil at the lowest temperature possible, the tanks being with this view covered with a shed roof or constructed with a flat roof forming a receptacle for water. These systems have not, however, been carried out in all cases, and now that considerable exper

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

INVASION OF CHINA BY THE JAPANESE.

LANDING OF THE SECOND JAPANESE ARMY CORPS NORTHWARD OF CHEFOO.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs the following news :—

It is reported that the Japanese have landed in force northward of Chefoo, on the north coast of the province of Shantung, three hundred and fifty miles south-east of Pekin.

LI-HUNG-CHANG ASSUMES THE COMMAND OF THE CHINESE FIELD FORCE.

The Throne has granted the request of the Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang to take the field personally.

He will establish his head-quarters at Lutai.

EVACUATION OF COREA BY THE CHINESE.

CONCENTRATION OF CHINESE TROOPS AT CHIN-LIEN-CHING.

It is reported that the Chinese have evacuated Corea and massed their troops at Chin-Lien-Ching, thirty miles to the west of the Ya-lu River, in order to oppose the Japanese advance in Manchuria.

CHINESE SOLDIERS DESERTING.

A further telegram received from Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that many Chinese soldiers have lately deserted owing to bad arms and ammunition.

OCCUPATION OF THORNTON HAVEN BY THE JAPANESE.

The *Times* publishes a telegram stating that a Japanese squadron has occupied Thornton haven.

WARLIKE ENTHUSIASM IN JAPAN.

Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs that the Japaness throughout the country favour an energetic prosecution of the war, and also an attack on Pekin at any sacrifice.

JAPANESE IMPERIAL GUARDS CALLED OUT.

News has been received from Tokio stating that the Japanese Imperial Guards have been called out.

CHINESE TROOPS AT CHIN-LIEN-CHING MUTINIED.

PANIC IN PEKIN.

CHINESE SITUATION HOPELESS.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 29.

The *New York Herald* publishes a telegram from Shanghai, asserting that the Chinese troops concentrated at Chin-Lien-Ching have mutinied, and that the soldiers have destroyed their arms.

The telegram adds that there is a panic in Pekin, and that the Chinese situation is hopeless.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER PATHAN BY THE CHINESE.

OWNERS ARE MOVING THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The owners of the s. s. Pathan, which has been seized by the Chinese for the alleged violation of the Law of Neutrals by having contraband of war on board, are moving the British Government for the purpose of obtaining the release of the vessel, and recompense for the seizure on the grounds that the ship carried cargo within the provisions of the Declaration of Paris.

THE BETROTHAL OF THE CZAREWITCH.

A HITCH.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 28.

A propos of the forthcoming marriage of the Czarewitch and Princess Alix of Hesse, rumours are current that a hitch has occurred affecting the betrothal.

It is stated that the engagement has not given satisfaction at the Court of St. Petersburg, and it is very unpopular among all classes in Russia owing to the Princess' German nationality and her Lutheran scruples against the doctrines of the Greek Church.

Colour is given to the current rumours by the fact that the Czarewitch has for the second time postponed his intended visit to his *fiancée* at Darmstadt, and, on this occasion, saying that he must accompany the Czar to the Crimea.

THE HEALTH OF THE CZAR.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES DEPRESSED BY THE NEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 29.

It is officially announced here that his Imperial Majesty the Czar is suffering from kidney disease.

The physcians, who have been consulted, are of opinion that it is necessary for his Majesty to proceed to a warm climate for his health.

It is announced that the Czar is going to Livadia.

LONDON, SEPT. 30.

Immediately the official statement regarding the Czar's serious illness was known the European Bourses were depressed.

THE BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE IN CONSULTATION AT THE WAR OFFICE.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge was engaged for several hours, at the War Office, last night.

Telegrams were passing in rapid succession from the War Office to stations in the Far East.

It is believed that the messages which have been exchanged have reference to the precautions which are necessary in order to protect British subjects at the Treaty Ports, and British Settlements from the violence of native mobs, owing to the disturbed state of affairs in China, and particularly to increase the garrison at Hongkong.

THE BRITISH IN AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF NANA'S STRONGHOLD BY THE BRITISH TROOPS.

FLIGHT OF NANA.

News received from Bight of Benin states that the British captured the Chief Nana's stronghold, in which was found a large quantity of ammunition and seventy-five serviceable cannons.

Nana succeeded in making his escape, and the British troops are now in pursuit of him.

The British suffered no loss in the capture of the enemy's stronghold.

INCREASE IN THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The British Customs Inland Revenue, Post Office Packet service, and Telegraph revenue returns for the past half-year show a total increase of £1,600,000.

The revenue from all the sources has greatly improved when compared with that of the previous half-year.

THE DUTCH IN THE EAST INDIES.

THE HAGUE, SEPT. 29.

It is officially denied here that negotiations have been opened by the Dutch authorities in Java with the Balinese.

CAPTURE OF MATARAM BY THE DUTCH.

BATAVIA, SEPT. 30.

The Dutch force, under the command of General Vetter, captured Mataram.

The Dutch loss is 12 killed and 49 wounded. The Balinese losses were heavy.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 29.

When the notification of the Financial Department is published, it will be found, if the Secretary of State concurs with the Government of India, that domicile will have practically nothing to do with the distribution of the exchange compensation allowance. The question is being settled in another way, as numerous applications for compensation allowance are being received from all parts of India daily, and if the present system is adhered to, it will take months to dispose of the question. The final despatch of the Secretary of State on the matter is expected shortly.

ARMY RE-ORGANIZATION.

Efforts will be made for the official publication of the Army Corps scheme in Simla.

THE KASHMIR RESIDENCY.

Mr. Kaye officiates as Resident in Kashmir till Mr. Barnes' arrival. The Kashmir Agency has arrived in Jummoo as Mr. Barr proceeds to Indore immediately, Mr. Kaye taking over charge at the end of this month.

A NEW CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT FOR INDIA.

The introduction of the new Chemical Department for the whole of India will take place during the current year, if the Secretary of State gives his sanction.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 30.

The Director-General of Railways will inspect the progress of works on the East Coast Railway during his autumn tour.

THE ARTICLES OF WAR BILL.

The Select Committee on the Indian Articles of War Bill met at Simla yesterday, and was adjourned to Monday, when their report will, if possible, be prepared for presentation at the next meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council.

NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAYS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that a despatch has been sent out by the Secretary of State, regarding the extension of Narrow Gauge Railways in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as the necessary outcome of the linking-up programme recently adopted.

THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 30.

The races announced to be run on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, have been postponed till Wednesday, the 3rd.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur left here, last night, for Kolhapur, accompanied by his suite.

DEPARTURE OF LORD WENLOCK FOR MADRAS.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and party leave by the Madras mail to-night.

SEQUEL TO THE RANGOON BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 30.

Maung Po Ni and Pakiri, inspectors of police, who were concerned in the case at the recent sessions, which the jury found had been concocted by the police, have been suspended pending enquiry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Java, from Colombo arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malacca arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 30.

The French mail steamer Eridan from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 13-16
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	101 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 7-8
Bar Silver	29 3-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	78,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	9,000	"
" " " Surats	Nil.	"
" Stock of Cotton	793,000	"
" " Surats	29,000	"

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 30.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday the 1st October.
Telegrams in secret Language for Foochow can only be accepted at senders risk.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
With effect from Friday the 28th September and until further orders the Tariff Charges per word in messages to Foreign Countries will be the same as those in force before the 1st September, as given in the guide for July 1894.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th September, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	30	9	30 a.m.	1	56
Suez	30	2	5 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 30th September, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	25	...	3
" Karachi	...	11	..	1
" Madras	...	14	..	1

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 29.

TO-DAY'S racing was fully up to the average of former days, and the attendance generally was good. The fields were large, and as far as the gambling was concerned, fielders and backers had alternate luck. The big race was the Winners' Handicap, in which Robinson cleverly coaxed Soocab into running up to the form he has shown in his trial. The course was fortunately dry and light, and the times throughout were excellent, that in the Winners' Handicap being especially so. An extra day's racing will be held on Tuesday next. The following were the events decided :—

1ST RACE.—"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs. 700 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs and C.-B.s which have started during the meeting and not won. Distance, 1¼ miles. Weight—Handicap. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards.

Mr Apear's b eb h Tabot, 1st, Pugh 1
Mr S M Allarukhia's b a h Sultan II, 7st 6lbs, Noor Mahomed 2
Mr Abdool Faras' ch a h Artist, 8st 3lbs, Camad 3
Maharana Shri Jhalumsingh's ch a h Alert, 8st 5lbs, A Wahed 0
H H Aga Khan's g a h St Kildare, 8st 7lbs, Robinson 0
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 11b, Ebrahim 0
Aga Jungee Shah's ch a h Red Jacket, 8st 11b, Gibbs 0
Mr Stewart's b e g Puddumjee, 7st 7lbs, Wood 0
Mr Sabir bin Futtah's b a h Rex II, 7st, Pillaji 0

A capital start. Robinson jumped off with the lead, and at the half-mile was followed by Red Jacket and Sabot. Sultan II., who got off very badly, moved up through his field as they came round the bend ; on entering the straight, Artist gave place to Sabot, but at the distance the latter had to be roused up by Pugh to keep him going on. Sultan II., going strong, challenged him, but he just managed to win all by half-a-length, a neck dividing Sultan from Artist. Time, 2 mins. and 33 secs.

Betting : Evens on Sabot ; 3 to 1 against Red Jacket ; 5 to 1 against Alert ; 6 to 2 against St. Kildare, Artist, Kohinoor, and Puddumjee and 12 to 1 against Rex II. and Sultan II.

SECOND RACE.—"Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 750 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to save his entry and starting sweep. For all Arab and C.-B. Galloways and other classes, 13-3 and under. Distance, 1¼ mile. Forced for winners at an entrance of Rs. 50.

Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a g Manilla, 8st 10lb, Ebrahim 1
Messrs Cobb and McCartie's b a g Brilliant, 9st, Robinson ... 2
H H Aga Khan's b a g Bismark, 9st, Gibbs 3
Mr Moochool Shah's g a g Speed of Thought, 8st 12lb, Mirza 0
Mr Runjeet's b a g Rainbow, 8st 10lb, Bunsingh 0
Mr A B C's b a g Mizzle, 8st 6lb, Native 0
Mr Lindsay's b a g St Paul, 8st 2lb, Pugh 0
Mr Paine's b a p Tip Top, 7st 12lb, Wool 0

St. Paul took the lead in a slow start up to the mile, where the pace was improved by Brilliant and Manilla, and so they ran with Tip Top as pilot to the turn, for Speed of Thought also began to improve his position ; on rounding the bend Brilliant, Manilla, and Bismarck made a good race for it, but the latter would not answer to his call, and Manilla, going well, beat Brilliant literally on the post by half-a-length with Bismarck close up for third place. Time, 2 min. and 55 secs.

Betting : 2 to 1 against Bismarck and Manilla ; 4 to 1 against Brilliant, Speed of Though, and St. Paul ; 6 to 1 against Tip Top ; and any price against the rest.

THIRD RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap.—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. The second horse to receive Rs. 100 from the starting stake, and the third horse to save his stakes. For all Arab and C.-B. winners during the meeting. Distance, 2 miles. Weight—Handicap. Forced for all Arab and C.-B. winners during the meeting (winners of Pony Galloway selling and closed Races excepted), at an entrance of Rs. 50.

Desai of Mungauli's g a h Soocab, 8st 5lb, Robinson 1
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Sir Robert, 8st, Ebrahim 2
Capt Lecky's ch a h Red Rube, 7st 12lb, Mildenhall 3
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, 9st 7lb, Gibbs 0
Maharaja of Mysore's b a h Child of the Island, 9st 2lb, Mirza 0
Mr James' g a h Hankow, 7st 5lb, Camad 0
Maharaja of Mysore's ch a gal Isinglass, 7st 4lb, Native 0
Mr Brent's ch a h Visitor, 6st 3lb 0

Another good start with Child of the Island to the fore passing the stand and the rest in a cluster ; Isinglass whipping in, and so they ran fast, to the mile, Sir Robert and Child of the Island showing the way ; here Hankow and Soocab showed up while climbing the hill ; Sterling hoisted the distress signal ; turning into the straight, Hankow flattered his backers, but Soocab, who was in front, admirably ridden by Robinson, staved off Sir Robert's challenge, and won a good race by two lengths, Red Rube, ridden out for a place, finishing third. Time, 3 min. and 50 secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 on Sterling ; 2 to 1 against Child of the Island ; 5 to 1 against Red Rube ; 6 to 1 on Sir Robert ; 10 to 1 on Hankow ; and 20 to 1 against the remainder.

FOURTH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. Distance, 5 furlongs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st ; 4lb added or deducted for each Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 600. Maidens allowed 7lb.

Captain Chance's c aus gold Albemarle, 8st 7lb, Wool 1
Mr James' b aus m Nellie, 9st 7lb, Pugh 2
Mr Townsend's b aus geld Ballarat, 8st 11b, Robinson 3
Mr Stewart's b aus geld Swallow Me Blind, 6st 13lb Native... 0

Albemarle took the lead to the bend, where he ran wide, and Nellie, coming upon the rails, had the lead at the distance, but the former was not to be denied, and Wool by dint of sheer hard riding just managed to get him home by a head ; Ballarat a poor third. Time, 1 min. and 5 secs.

Betting : 5 to 2 on Albemarle ; 3 to 1 against Ballarat ; 4 to 1 against Nellie ; and any price Swallow-me-blind.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 700 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each pony declared to start. Second pony to receive Rs. 100 from the starting stake, and the third pony to save his entry and starting stake. For all ponies that have started during the meeting. Distance, 7 furlongs. Weight—Handicap. Forced for all pony winners during the meeting at an entrance of Rs. 50.

Mr Mirza Ahmed's c a p Ringleader, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Townsend's b aus m Duchess, 8st 4lbs, Gibbs 2
Mr Rustomji Byramji's, g a p Mushoor, 7st 8lbs, Pugh 3
Mr Beatty's b a p Mooltan, 8st 8lbs, Robinson 0
Mr Esau Khaliffa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 7lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Macpherson's b a p Magnet, 8st 6lbs, Camad 0
Mr Runjeet's b a p Harmony, 7st 12lbs, Mildenhall 0
Mr Cursetji's b a p Expert, 6st 7lbs, Native 0
Abdool Rahman Esau's c a p London, 6st 11b, Pilaji 0

Magnet led until entering the straight where Duchess, Expert, and Mushoor got on level terms, Ringleader, however, came through at the distance and won easily by three-quarters-of-a-length, Duchess, second, and Mushoor close up. Time 1 min. and 41¼ secs.

Betting : 6 to 4 against Ringleader and Mooltan ; 6 to 1 against Duchess and Expert ; 10 to 1 against Sir Frank and Mushoor ; and any price the rest.

The starts throughout the day were all that could be desired.

There is to be an extra day's racing on Tuesday.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

TO-DAY, at 4-30 p.m., punctually, the Paigah team will play the Jodhpore 2nd team. The following are the players :—

PAIGHA TEAM. COLOURS Black and Yellow.	VS.	JODHPORE 2ND TEAM. COLOURS Black and Orange.
Mir Khyrulla	1	Thakur Dhokal Singh 1
Sheik Abdul Rehman	2	Maharaj Zalim Singh (Capt.) 2
Niaz Mahomed Khan	3	Pavar Man Singh 3
Fazul Ruzul Khan (capt.) back.		Khichi Goman Singh back

On Tuesday, the 7th Hussars and the Bombay Gymkhana will play.

THE CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, under the command of Captain G. E. Holland, arrived in harbour last evening from Karachi, which port she left on the 28th instant, with the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. J. C. Swana and child. Lieut. C. F. Dobbs, Lieut. W. E. Oakshott, Lancashire Fusiliers, Conductor Wigley and four children, Commissariat Department 445 European details, 5 women, and 9 children, 1 hospital assistant, 1 non-commissioned officer, and 17 private followers. Fine weather was experienced during the voyage.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

ANOTHER Royal refugee has died on English soil, and this time a man of considerable distinction, apart from his dynastic pretensions. The principal topic of conversation all week has been the death of the Comte de Paris, the eminent head of the Royal House of Bourbon, which occurred, on Saturday last, at Stowe House, Buckinghamshire. The Comte had been ill for a long time, and his death was not unexpected. Some secrecy has been maintained as to the real nature of his illness, but it is believed to have been cancer of the stomach. He died in the presence of the Comtesse and members of his family, bequeathing to his eldest son, the Duc d'Orleans, the Legitimist aspirations to the Crown of France, which the late Comte always maintained in a passive but dignified way. The young heir to the dynastic pretensions of his House has since assumed the headship of his family, and been recognised as the new leader of the French Legitimists at a private meeting, which was held in London, after the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, and which was attended by about a thousand adherents of the fortunes of the unfortunate dynasty. The late Comte de Paris, who was grandson of King Louis Phillipe, was only fifty-six. As a young boy of ten he, with his mother, passed through some stirring scenes, and had more than one narrow escape during the Revolution of 1848. He was a member of the National Assembly of 1871, but was expelled from France by an Act of the Republic in 1886, and has since made England—the asylum of so many foreign exiles—his home. He succeeded to the headship of the Royal House on the death of the Duc de Chambord in 1883, but save an occasional address to the French Nation, or appeal to the Government to be allowed to serve in the Army, he took no conspicuous part in political intrigues or agitation. He was content, apparently, with the formal assertion of his claims, without caring to take any vigorous steps to prosecute them. He found it difficult at times to curb the impatience of his followers. As a man he was much respected, and seems always to have acted in the spirit of the motto "*Noblesse Oblige.*" At his house in Buckinghamshire he lived in almost regal state, while his bounty adhered him to the inhabitants of the district. The remains, while lying in state at Stowe House, were visited by many hundreds, who came both from the immediate neighbourhood and from distant places. The coffin, after being sealed down, was conveyed to Weybridge, and was there interred in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, on Wednesday. It was placed in the same vault which formerly contained the remains of Louis Phillipe and his Queen, and other members of the Bourbon family. The funeral was attended by the Duke of York and by Lord Carrington, as Lord High Chamberlain representing the Queen ; the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of our own Royal family were also represented. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales sent floral wreaths. A large company of the French and Spanish nobility (the Comtesse being a daughter of the Spanish Duc de Montpensier) were present. It is stated that on one day as many as 500 persons crossed from Calais to Dover in order either to visit Stowe House while the body of the late Comte was lying in state or to be present at the funeral.

Although the late Comte de Paris was not much of a politician, he was a man of scientific attainments and literary tastes, and as a writer had acquired some celebrity. He and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, joined the Federal Army as Volunteers on the outbreak of the War of Secession in America, and served for some time as Captains of Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac in 1861 and 1862. Afterwards, the Comte wrote a history of the War. At a later date he devoted himself to a study of the industrial question in Great Britain, visiting many of the larger towns, and subsequently publishing in France a work on British Trade Unions, an English edition of which, translated by Mr. Nassau, senior, had considerable vogue in this country. The Comte also contributed frequently to the leading French Reviews. He was a man of great wealth ; his personal income, apart from that of the Comtesse, was reputed to be some £60,000 per annum. Part of this was derived from the grant made him by the French National Assembly, in commutation of the value of the Royal estates which had been confiscated ; and part came from a fortune left him, somewhat romantically, by a French Royalist noble, about fifteen years ago. This bequest was made to the Comte to enable him to "Personify Monarchy," but apparently he has not used it to push his dynastic pretensions. The question is being discussed whether the Comtesse and her son, the Duc d'Orleans, who become possessed of the late Comte's wealth, will use it now in any way to set on foot new dynastic intrigues. It would seem as if the Young Prince, who is twenty-five, were disposed to be a more active politician than his father, and the fact of his having so soon attended a meeting to recognise his headship has given rise to some apprehensions of a renewal of the Legitimist agitations. It is stated that a French Royalist Committee of Action is to be formed in Paris, and the Duc d'Orleans will reside in London to be in close communication with it. The Comte d'Hansonville, political manager of the Orleanist party, has resigned his position, and the Duc de Luynes has taken his place temporarily. This is believed to be the token of a "more active policy. The French Republic, in spite of numerous blunders of its administrations, has lasted longer than any other form of Government that has existed in France during the present century, and appears to be firmly enough established to resist any attempts to restore the Monarchy ; but at the same time, with the wealth that the Orleanist party now has at command, should its new leader be disposed to use his money on political objects, he has it in his power to give a great deal of trouble to the present *regime*.

The "Old Lady of Threadneedle-street," is not yet out of the wood, either in regard to the trouble caused by the Baring Crisis or the irregularities of the "cashiered" cashier, Mr. F. May. At the half-yearly "court" of the Bank of England proprietors, held yesterday (Thursday), the shareholders had to submit to a reduction of their dividend from 5 to 4 per cent. This, however, it was explained, was not due to fresh losses, but to the fact that owing to the stagnation in business, a large portion of the funds of the Bank are lying idle. Three millions worth of securities less than at this time last year were earning no dividends, it being found practically impossible to employ the money profitably. The liquidation of the Baring business was proceeding satisfactorily. The entire debt due to the Bank had not been cleared off, but during the past six months it had been reduced by a further £1,041,000. The chairman held out very confident hopes that the liquidation would be completed, not only without loss to the guarantors, but would show a satisfactory surplus. At the same time, as the lack of confidence which prevents the Bank from profitably employing its funds was caused largely by the Baring trouble, it may be taken that the Bank of England and the commercial world generally are still feeling the effects of the financial panic of 1890-91. There was a slight storm at the Bank meeting over the other trouble, the losses caused to the Bank by the irregularities of the late cashier. Mr. Clarke, a shareholder, who represented a number of customers of the Bank who had sustained heavy losses through the advice given them by Mr. May, asked that a committee of enquiry should be appointed to investigate these irregularities and the responsibility of the Bank to its customers in connection therewith. Mr. Clark said that some twenty of the Bank's customers had made very serious complaints, and he proceeded to relate the circumstances connected with three of them, whose cases were represented to be very hard. He did not mention names, but it transpired that one of the customers referred to was Mr. Adrian Hope, with whom the directors had already made a favourable arrangement ; and the chairman read a letter from Mr. Hope expressing himself satisfied with what had been done. Under these circumstances the enquiry asked for was refused. It is, however, felt that the suspicions aroused by the cases of hardship that have been made public have not been allayed by the Governor's statement, and that it might have been politic to institute an enquiry. The ruthless critics of the management of the Bank of England, and notably Mr. A. J. Wilson, city editor of the *Standard*, will only find new cause for continuing their attacks in the way Mr. Clarke was figuratively speaking, "sat upon" by the Governor.

Lord Rosebery is once more under a cloud—not owing to any political *faux pas* but to the failure of his horse Ladas to sustain the reputation gained by earlier victories. Lord Rosebery, who had been spending some days at Dunrobin Castle, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in the North of Scotland, travelled south on Monday, specially to witness the performance of his horse at Doncaster, where the St. Leger race was run on Wednesday. *En route* the Premier's train was stopped by arrangement at Dingwall, where the freedom of that ancient North country burgh was presented to him. The presentation was made on the platform of the station, and the Premier humourously alluded to the fact that he was thus, for the first time, following the example set by his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, in speaking at railway stations. A question has been raised as to whether the ceremony of the presentation was legally carried out by making it on the premises of the Highland Railway Company, instead of in the burgh hall ; but this may only be the cavil of a casuistical critic. At any rate, Lord Rosebery did not go where glory awaited him in hieing on to Doncaster. The race for the St. Leger Stakes was supposed to lie between Ladas and Baron de Hirsch's Matchbox, which had twice already been defeated by the Premier's colt, at Epsom and Newmarket. Ladas certainly took the lead of Matchbox once more ; but to the surprise of every body, the race was won by an outsider, Lord Alington's filly, Throstle, which headed Ladas by three-fourths-of-a-length, Matchbox following Ladas home two lengths behind. Lord Rosebery has thus lost the third great race of the year, and has failed to make the record that was looked for. Ladas has now won two, and lost three races, having been beaten by Isinglass in the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Newmarket, and in the Eclipse Stakes at Sansdown, and now by Throstle at Doncaster. The race was attended by a great crowd, among the visitors being the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Adolphus of Teck, and a large number of the nobility. The unexpected victory of Throstle and defeat of the favourites has caused quite a sensation in the sporting world.

The Duke and Duchess of York have had a busy week. On Saturday last, their Royal Highnesses visited Birmingham, and laid the foundation-stone of a new General Hospital, which is to be erected by the Metropolis of the Midlands at a cost of £200,000. They met with a very hearty reception. They stayed at Castle Bromwich, the residence of Viscount Newport until Monday, when their Royal Highnesses journeyed to Liverpool, where also they had an enthusiastic reception. At Liverpool the Duke laid the foundation-stone of a new General Post Office ; afterwards the Royal couple were entertained at luncheon in the Town Hall, and later in the day visited St. George's Hall, where they were presented with the wedding gift, subscribed by the inhabitants of Liverpool. This present is more than a "day after the fair," but as it consists of a splendid service of solid silver plate, weighing over 2,000 ounces, it will, no doubt, be regarded as better late than never, and will find its place amongst the most valued of the many gifts to the Royal Couple. On Tuesday, the Duke and Duchess were shown round the Liverpool Docks, and taken for a short cruise on the River Mersey. On Wednesday, the Duke of York, as already stated, was present at the funeral of the Comte de Paris. His Royal Highness has thus been putting in a pretty stiff week at more or less ceremonial work. In connection with the luncheon given to the Duke and Duchess at the Liverpool Town Hall, a rather curious point of ecclesiastical etiquette has been raised. The Bishop of Liverpool was present, but the Lord Mayor, Alderman Bowring, who is a Unitarian, asked a Unitarian Minister, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, to say "grace before meal." This is held by some zealous church people to be an affront to the Bishop, and the Deanery of Walton, Liverpool, has passed a vote of censure on the Lord Mayor for what they consider his studied discourtesy, Bishop Ryle having made a long railway journey purposely to be present at the luncheon. It has, however, been pointed out that it is not usual to ask Bishops to say grace on public occasions, but to put that little duty into the hands of any minor clergyman who may be present, and the Rev R. A. Armstrong is the Lord Mayor's private chaplain. With this explanation the "storm in a tea cup" which has been raised, will probably subside.

We have not heard the last of Mr. Gladstone's famous cheque. Mr. Timothy Healy, who still, if we are to believe his enemies, has his eye upon the future leadership of the Irish party, is fighting the question with a vehemence only second to that with which he attacked Mr. Parnell after the O'Shea case. The *Freeman* is filled everyday with angry letters from the leading men of both sides, and the Liberals are beginning to dislike the look of affairs ; indeed, the *Westminster Gazette*, which, though independent so far as the Liberal party is concerned, has always been very favourable to Home Rule, is constrained more in sorrow than in anger to point out to the combatants the terrible injury they are doing to the cause on this side of St. George's Channel. People say that Mr. Healy's object is not only to bring about the resignation of Mr. Justin McCarthy, but also the downfall of Messrs. John Dillon and William O'Brien. If a speech made by a Tipperary priest, a few days ago, is typical of the feeling generally prevalent among the Irish clergy, the chances of Mr. Healy's star becoming in the ascendant may not be so remote as some people imagine. The *Irish Catholic*, which is, I believe, a power in Ireland, backs up Mr. Healy, and is inspired by close political friends of that gentleman. Viscount Cross, who has always considered it his mission to look after Mr. Gladstone since he drove the G. O. M. from Lancashire in 1868, takes a very serious view of the ex-Prime Minister's indiscretion. Speaking at Bolton, the other night, his lordship said "it was disgraceful for a man who had four times been Prime Minister of England to offer £100 as a bribe to the Irish people, and he was glad to know that it had been thrown back in Mr. Gladstone's face with the scorn that it deserved." Lord Cross perhaps possesses special information. The rest of the world was not aware that the cheque had been thrown back. Nor is it quite accurate to say that the "bribe" was offered to the Irish people. If it had been offered to the Irish poople, it would not have mattered so much. I know a respected Conservative member, whose name is very familiar all over India, who subscribed £100 not very long ago for the relief of certain evicted tenants. The fault "Mr. G." made was in sending his contribution to the wrong place. Lord Tweedmouth is very quiet. He is probably spending the recess in sackcloth and ashes. His bêtise, for he is more to blame than Mr. Gladstone, and his imprudence is another illustration of the want of wisdom with which political parties (like the world) are governed.

I regret to hear that Sir Alfred Lyall's progress towards recovery is exceedingly slow. He is at present staying at Walmer.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT WOOD, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been appointed Transport Officer, Jubbulpore.

LIEUTENANT R. S. HANDMAN, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on exchange into the 69th Field Battery.

LIEUTENANT H. S. ROGERS, Military Works Department, is posted to the Madras Command on return from leave.

LIEUTENANT R. J. T. STEWART, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed to the 9th Madras Infantry on probation for the Staff Corps.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENATS C. B. FREEMAN, W. A. McDougall and F. S. H. Baldrey embarked on the 1st ultimo for a tour of service in India.

LIEUTENANT G. H. LAWRENCE, East Lancashire Regiment, has been posted to the 1st Battalion on resigning his probationary appointment in the Staff Corps.

VETERINARY-CAPTAIN W. GLADSTON, and Veterinary-Lieutenants F. B. Drage and R. J. D. Tibaldi proceed home during the ensuing trooping season on completing their tour of service in India ; and Veterinary-Captain W. A. Crow, and Veterinary-Lieutenant J. H. Jackson revert to the Imperial establishment on expiration of their present leave.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—5th Lancers—Lieutenant J. B. Seriven to be Acting Paymaster 9th Bengal Lancers, Lieutenant G. P. Brasier-Creagh to be Adjutant Crops of Guides—Lieutenant H. W. Codrington to be Adjutant of Infantry, Lieut P. C. Eliott-Lockhart to be Quartermaster. 8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant R. E Chaplin to be Adjutant.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India :—Captain P. W. Anderson, 3rd Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant J. M. Camilleri 13th Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant A. H. Eustace, 2nd Sikhs ; Lieutenant and Quartermaster, J. Atkins, Rifle Brigade : Lieutenant F. M. Crum, King's Royal Rifles, for 12 months ; Surgeon-Captain A. de C. Scanlan, Medical Staff, for 6 months.

TENTH CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GENEVA, SEPT. 12.

BY general consent the Congress, which commenced on the 4th instant and finished its labours to-day, has been in every way a decided success. The opening meeting was remarkable not only for the large attendance of distinguished scholars of various nationalities, but for the heartiness of the speeches made by our Swiss friends in welcoming us to this most hospitable of countries. Colonel Frey, President of the Confederation, who spoke in German, began by amusing us that the Federal Council recognised in the decision come to to hold the Congress this year at Geneva a tribute to the scientific reputation of Switzerland. After a few well-considered remarks on the importance of the special science represented by the delegates, he concluded by expressing a hope that the discussions would result in throwing new light upon the subjects to be considered. The head of the State was followed by M. Richard, President of the State Council of Geneva, who in an eloquent discourse modestly remarked that while the hospitality of Switzerland was happy to offer could not rival the brilliant receptions to which the members of the Congress were accustomed in other countries, what was wanting in luxury would be compensated for by the warmth of their sympathy. Then came the *piece de resistance* of the gathering, the address of the eminent President of the Congress M. Edouard Naville. It was not, he said, without a sense of lively emotion that he rose before that numerous assembly. His thoughts were carried back to the day when for the first time eight of them met and decided to invite to Geneva the Orientalists of the entire world. It was true that they were attached to all the branches of Orientalism, and that they were encouraged by scientific authorities abroad to take this step ; but when one reflected that they were imitating the example of the greatest cities in Europe, that they attempted to put themselves on a level with Paris, London, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Florence, Vienna, and Stockholm, and that in the concert of scientific capitals, they only found one Leyden with which they could compare themselves, they clearly laid themselves open to the charge of being impudent and of forgetting their position. Yes they had forgotten it and therein was their strength. Did not in all tongues the proverbs, wisdom of the nations, tell them that audacity was almost always the secret of success ? Living

know each other merely by confining themselves to writing or reading what the one or the other may have printed. It is the same in regard to science, and personal acquaintance among *savants* is of more importance than is generally supposed. How many new points may spring up; how much information may be acquired; how many prejudices and pre-conceived ideas may be dissipated in a talk of a few minutes? M. Naville is quite right; but promoters of congresses—I refer more particularly to congresses of the almost unweildy size of the one just held at Budapest—must beware of destroying the prestige of those bodies by too much attention to the scientific trippers, if I may use the expression. Here in Geneva there has been no lack of graceful hospitality; but the kindness of our friends has not interfered I believe with the work of the sections."

There were in all seven sections, namely:—I. India, presided over as I have said by your late Governor? I., *bis*, Aryan Philology, presided over by Senator Ascoli; II. Semitic Languages, presided over by Professor Kautsch; III. Mussulman Languages, presided over by Schefer; IV. Egypt and African Languages, presided over by M. Naspers; V. Further East, presided over by Professor Schlegel; VI. Greece and the East, presided over by Professor A. C. Merriam; VII. Eastern Geography and Ethnography, presided over by his Excellency M. de Horowitz.

As President of the Indian Section Lord Reay was distinctly the right man in the right place. It is no exaggeration to say that he discharged his functions with marvellous energy and earnestness. His mastery over French and his knowledge of German and other languages were strikingly exhibited throughout the proceedings. Every speaker of whatever nationality finding in Lord Reay a president who could follow and understand him. One important subject that engaged the attention of the Indian Section is of special interest to Bombay; I refer to the introduction by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., of a proposal submitted by Mr. K. R. Cama and Dustoor Peshotun to the Bombay University in favour of including Pehelvi and Zend in the curriculum of your University. Mr. Bhownuggree invited the opinion of the section on the subject, and in the section included M.M. Weber, Senhart, Jackson, and other scholars familiar with the languages in question, he cannot be said to have appealed to an incompetent tribunal. After some discussion in which your old friend Dr. Buhler took part Lord Reay named a committee to go into the matter. This committee consisted of Sir Raymond West, Dr. Buhler, M. Senhart, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Bhownuggree. Their report subsequently presented to the Congress expresses great sympathy with the suggestion, but as Sir Raymond carefully pointed out they had no wish to dictate to the University or to point how the means of providing the instruction were to be found. Lord Reay, however, gave utterance to the hope that some member of the Parsee community, a community as he told the Section famous for its charity and love of education, would establish a chair or professorship of Zend and Pehelvi in Bombay. The committee's report was unanimously adopted. The entry in the *processverbaux* relating to this matter is as follows:—

"Sir Raymond West presente le rapport de la commission nommee pour examiner la lettre de M. Kama, relative a l'enseignement de l'Universite de Bombay. Conformement aux conclusions de ce rapport, appuyees par M. le president, la section, considerant qu'il ne lui appartient pas de s'ingerer dans le regime interieur de cet etablissement, se borne a exprimer le vœu que l'Universite trouve un moyen pratique d'organiser l'enseignement du zend, enseignement dont elle possede tous les elements."

Mr. Bhownuggree presented for inspection a MS. of the *Desatir*, an old Persian religious book, with a very elaborate and erudite lecture by Mobed Sheriarjee Bharoocha of Bombay. He also contributed three other papers and a new work on archæological researches, published under the auspices of the Maharaja of Bhownugger. A special vote of thanks to his Highness for exhibiting so much interest in the Congress and for sending a delegate was, upon the motion of Lord Reay, carried with acclamation, his lordship describing Mr. Bhownuggree as an ambassador to the Congress from India bringing valuable contributions. The other Indian delegates were:—For the Supreme Government, Mr. James Burgess; Bombay University, Sir Raymond West and Mr. R. G Oxenham; Allahabad University, Mr. T. W. Arnold; Calcutta University, Mr. G. A. Grierson; Madras University, Mr. G. Oppert; Bengal Asiatic Society, Mr. A. J. Rudolf Hoernle, Mr. Grierson, and Mr. C. Little. Sir R. West also represented the Punjab University.

NEW POLICE LINES AT JAMNAGAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The elite of Jamnagar responded to the invitation of our popular and able Police Superintendent, Mr. C. G. O'Connor, to witness the opening ceremony of the Police Lines for City Police Force, which was performed, on Saturday week, with great eclat by H. H. the Jam Saheb in person. There were present H.H. the Jam Saheb, Kumar Shri Juswatsingji, the Misses Brookes, Mr. C. G. O'Connor, Dewan Saheb Maganlalbhai, the Naib Dewan Mr. Kalyanraibhai, Mr. Vhamonbhai, the Head-master of the High School, and the leading officials, shethias, &c. A shamiana was pitched in front of the Police Lines for the accommodation of the gathering, and was filled to overflowing. At 5 p.m., the time appointed for the performance of the ceremony, his Highness who is nothing if not punctual, drove in exactly at 5 p.m., accompanied by Vazir Narsanbhai, Bhowbha Sootia, and other Huzuris. The band played, and the police party in attendance presented arms on his Highness' arrival, who was received by Dewan Maganlalbhai and Mr. C. G. O'Connor, and conducted to a silver chair in the shamiana, the audience standing the while to do him honor. After his Highness and the audience were seated, Mr. Kalyanrai read a Gujerati speech on behalf of Mr. O'Connor at his request. The speech went over the various reforms introduced in the police during the past few years—reforms which had resulted in an increase of efficiency of the police force. The crimes committed in the State showed a steady decrease, and the people enjoyed perfect security of person and property. The people of Jamnagar had the fullest confidence in the administration of the police force by Mr. O'Connor, who in his speech fully recognised the ready support he had always received from his Highness the Jam Saheb, and our popular Dewan, Mr. Maganlalbhai. After the speech the party repaired to one of the rooms and his Highness opened with his hands a silver lock of excellent local workmanship, which had been subscribed for by the city police, and declared the lines open. The usual distribution of garlands, *pan-supari* brought the interesting ceremony to a close. Before the meeting broke up, a Kavi read verses specially composed for the occasion, in which he dwelt on the solicitude his Highness the Jam Saheb, his enlightened Dewan, Mr. Maganlalbhai, and Mr. O'Connor had always evinced for the well-being of the people, and the excellent relations that have always subsisted between the officials and the people in the State of Jamnagar. His Highness' band was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music at intervals for the delectation of the visitors.

Owing to the very extensive purchase of arms and ammunitions made on the Ameer's order by Sir Thomas Pyne, a little difficulty (say the *Glasgow Herald*) has been experienced in settling the bill. "The whole of the increased allowance made to Abdul Rahman by the Government of India has gone towards paying for them, but a substantial balance still remains due. To satisfy this he has asked the troops to forego a month's pay as a mark of loyalty. This they have done, and the debt will, it is excepted, be cleared off in a few weeks."

The *New York World*, which of course knows all about the matter, says that Sir William Harcourt owes his career as a politician almost entirely to his wife—an American lady; and what has endeared her chiefly to English politicians is, the *World* says, her wonderful tact as a hostess. For "Sir William is a most trying husband; he is in the habit of bringing people home to dinner. He will ransack the lobbies of the House, and come home when Parliament is in session, with a whole troop of hungry politicians—sometimes thirty, sometimes two. His wife can never know how many; but she keeps an excellent cook and has a marvellous temper." These wholesale hospitalities have done much to help Sir William on his career; 'but,' the writer unkindly adds, 'they have not succeeded in making him popular,' for 'Vernon Harcourt was always a pompous person—tall, handsome, and witty, and had that undefinable look of the typical English nobleman which somehow reminds one always of a well-fed butler."

GANESHKHIND *VS.* PATEL'S ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 29.

This match was played at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday last, and terminated in a victory for the Parsees by 57 runs. There was a large assemblage present to witness the match, his Excellency having provided tents for the accommodation of his visitors a large number of them being Parsees. The greatest amount of interest was manifested throughout the game and, despite the counter-attraction of the races, the visitors stayed to the end of the game. Their Excellencies Lord Harris and Lord Wenlock did not have much luck, though they both did very well in the field subsequently. The bad luck of the Ganeshkhind team has followed them persistently to the end of the season. Mr. Framji Patel who has done so much for Parsee cricket in India, is to be congratulated on his victory. Although he only made a small score himself, he played in good form and style, and the appreciation he met with at the hands of the spectators was a token to his worth as a promoter of the noble game as much as to his play. Although the Ganeshkhind team were beaten by five o'clock the game was continued for nearly an hour longer until the last member of the winning team was dismissed by a ball from his Excellency. At the conclusion of the match his Excellency went to the tent of the Parsee team, and congratulated them on their victory, and expressed his pleasure at having them for his guests that day; in reply to which Mr. Framjee Patel thanked his Excellency, not only on behalf of his team, but for the courtesy he had extended to the numerous visitors to the field. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Nairne, and a good number of ladies and gentlemen were present. The following is a brief description of the play:—

Play began at 11-15. Ganeshkhind went in first, their Excellencies Lord Harris and Lord Wenlock facing the bowling of Tyabji from the top end and Judge from the lower end. Lord Harris scored a couple off Tyabji, but was given out leg-before-wicket before the over was done. Colonel Harris went in next, but his partner did not remain long as he was clean-bowled by Tyabji in the third over, retiring for 3. Captain Poore filled the vacancy, and played a good game knocking up 36 in a short time. When 40 had been reached Spencer relieved Judge, and Mistry relieved Tyabji. When the score had reached 66 Colonel Harris was caught at point by Jayakar. Surgeon-Major Martin went in next, and after 9 more runs had been scored Captain Poore was caught, at point, by D. D. Kanga. Captain Poore gave a chance to Rahimtula, which, however, the latter did not hold. A smart shower interrupted the game for a few minutes. Captain Cox followed on, and Doctor Martin was clean-bowled by Mistry. Major the Hon. Langley followed on, and the game went on quietly till Cox was clean bowled by Mistry when he had compiled a score of 15. Mr. Edgerley next partnered the Hon. Major Lawley, but did not stay in long as he was bowled by Spencer. In the next over the Hon. Major Lawley was given out leg-before-wicket to Mistry. Captain Gabb and Sergent Elliott were now in, but the latter did not stay to break his duck. Captain Gabb did not stay either, and the game closed. An adjournment was made for lunch, after which the teams were photographed. Play began at three o'clock, Dalal and Jayakar defending the wickets against the bowling of his Excellency and Captain Poore. In the third over Jayakar gave a chance to Mr. Edgerley, which the latter did not hold. After a little more play Colonel Harris brought off a splendid catch at short leg, which deprived Dalal of his chance of play (17-1-9). D. D. Kanga followed on, and the score was lifted a bit, when Jayakar was clean-bowled by Captain Poore, (32-2-13). R. E. Mody came next and played a ratling game. D. D. Kanga gave a chance to Captain Gabb, who did not hold it, but Kanga was presently given out leg-before-wicket to Colonel Harris, who had taken on the bowling from Lord Harris, Sergent Elliott relieving Captain Poore, who in the next over relieved Colenel Harris. Mr. Patell went in next, but did not stay long, being clean bowled by Elliott (82-4-6). S. B. Spencer, who came next, was caught at short leg by his Excellency. K. H. Judge, who replaced Patel, and K. M. Mistry, who followed Spencer, soon brought the century on the board Lord Harris having resumed the bowling at the far end. Sergeant Elliot at the near end made four maidens in succession. The game went on without incident until a boundary hit from Mistry secured the victory to the Parsees, when Capt. Poore took over the bowling from Sergeant Elliot. Judge skied a ball into the deep field, which Captain Gabb promptly accepted. Capt. Cox replaced Lord Harris in the bowling. Mistry was caught in the slips by Colonel Harris, a smart catch, and Tyabji went to join Ebrahim. Lord Harris now resumed the bowling. Elliott caught Tyabji at slip, and Bhandari was clean-bowled by Lord Harris before he could score, the game closing at a quarter to six. The following are the scores:—

GANESHKHIND.

1st Innings.

H E Lord Harris, l-b-w, b Tyabjee	2
H E Lord Wenlock, b Tyabjee	3
Colonel Harris, c Jayakar, b Spencer	21
Captain Poore, c D Kanga, b Spencer	31
Surgeon-Major Martin, b Mistry	11
Captain Cox, b Mistry	15
Major the Hon Lawley, l-b-w, b Mistry	14
Mr Edgerley, b Spencer	4
Sergeant Elliott, b Spencer	0
Captain Gabb, b Mistry	0
Corporal Herron, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	121

Runs: 1 for 2; 2 for 7; 3 for 66; 4 for 75; 5 for 87; 6 for 108; 7 for 121; 8 for 121; 9 for 121; 10 for 121.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Tyabjee	99	21	2	2
Judge	45	18	3	0*
Spencer	105	33	8	4
Mistry	101	37	5	4

* One wide ball.

MR. PATEL'S ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

P M Dalal, c Colonel Harris, b Poore	9
N G Jayakar, b Poore	13
D D Kanga, l-b-w, b Colonel Harris	17
R E Mody, c Colonel Harris, b Lord Harris	42
J M F Patel, b Elliott	6
S B Scencer, c Lord Harris, b Elliott	4
K H Judge, c Gabb, b Poore	9
K M Mistry, c Colonel Harris, b Poore	41
E Rahimtula not out	18
Ali N Tyabjee, c Elliott, b Lord Harris	5
Mr Bhandare, b Lord Harris	0
Extras	14
Total	178

Runs: 1 for 17; 2 for 32; 3 for 65; 4 for 82; 5 for 92; 6 for 94; 7 for 131; 8 for 157; 9 for 178.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Poore	125	63	5	4
Lord Harris	125	54	4	3
Colonel Harris	5	3	0	1
Elliott	75	27	6	2
Cox	30	17	0	0

A circular issued by the Madras Committee of the National Congress, which for some strange reason is marked "private," though it contains nothing more startling, says the *Pioneer*, than the usual mild gush and progress platitudes, announces that Mr. Blake, M. P., will probably preside at the forthcoming meeting. The Irish Canadian orator from whom so much was expected has not, been a success since he entered Parliament- his style having been found too florid to hit the taste of the House of Commons. That, however, should not prevent him from being thoroughly successful with the National Congress. The circular of course considers that the coming session will be the most critical, momentous, fruitful, and exciting of all the meetings ever held till now by the National Congress. But one can scarcely find the expectation justified by what is foreshadowed of the programme, which seems indeed an unusually threadbare one. The big plank in the platform is apparently to be the reconstitution of the Indian Legislative Councils "on a wider and more satisfactory basis," which seeing that the present reconstitution has barely come into working is hardly a very practical cry to be starting at the present moment. In fact the managers must themselves be conscious that it is a mere debating club theme under present circumstances. Next to this comes the good old stock question of the separation of Executive and Judicial powers: and thirdly, there is the Simultaneous Examinations question to consider, and here no doubt a vote of want of confidence will be passed against the Governemnt of India who must be prepared to support it as best they can. That is all—we were just going to say; but notice that we have missed out the point on which the circular lays most stress—the speedy abolition of the Secretary of State's Council. We hope they will be successful in carrying it—though possibly not for the same reasons. On the whole it would not seem that the Madras promoters have laid out a good prospectus. Except perhaps the Simultaneous Examinations we doubt any of these events showing sport. It is strange that the Congress do not get out a typical Irish Nationalist like Mr. Dillion or Mr. O'Brien and put him into the chair. Then there would be things heard which might revive the waning interest of the public.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES,—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and Articles, Invalids' Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SONS & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Committee which is considering the distribution of loans from the Government of India to silladar cavalry for the building of lines, are likely, we understand, to reccommend an increase of grant. This should be acceded to, as interest is to be paid on all advances, and the security is of the best.

We noted some time ago writes a contemporary that Government, had under consideration a scheme for the formation of a Chemical Department for the whole of India. The idea seems to have suggested another departure, in the constitution of a Jail Department, on somewhat similar lines. We believe that the patronage of appointments to the posts of Chemical Examiner already rests with the Government of India, while all Jail appointments are in the patronage of Local Governments. If an Imperial Jail Department is, after all, constituted, Local Governments will naturally lose such patronage. Matters seem to work very well just now.

The prospects of tea cultivation in Chota Nagpur appear to become more discouraging year by year. The outturn in 1893-94 was considerably above the average, but the prices realised were so small as to threaten the industry with extinction in the near future. In Lohardaga, for instance, the average yield per acre was 156lbs., as against 112lbs., the total outturn about 350,000 lbs., as against 270,000lbs., but the produce scarcely realised 4½ annas per pound. Both soil and climate are against the tea planter in Chota Nagpur, and he can never hope to compete with his rivals in the more favoured districts of India and Cylon. The prospects of indigo cultivation in this division are scarcely more satisfactory. One of the four indigo factories at Patkum ceased work last year, and owing to the heavy rainfall the outturn both at Patkum and Barrabhum was very small.

The Delimitation work in the Kuram Valley is likely to proceed rapidly now, as Sardar Sherindil Khan has been appointed by the Amir to proceed to the Waziristan frontier. He must, therefore, close up his present work.

Since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Raniganj has lost its position as the principal centre for coolie recruiting. The Chota Nagpur districts from which the main supply has hitherio been, drawn are now becoming exhausted, and the arkatis have found a new field in the neighbouring Tributary States and the Central Provinces. Their headquarters have been transferred from Raniganj to Purulia and Chakradharpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum states that a larger number of coolies are quietly removed from that district and registered at Purulia, Calcutta or Dhubri, while many who are returned as recruited from Singhbhum are in reality inhabitants of the Tributary States. Recruiting in these States is carried on clandestinely and against the wish of the Chiefs, who are opposed to emigration, and occasionally imprison the recruiters.

A Select Committee on the Indian Merchant Shipping Bill will shortly be appointed to review the criticisms of the Local Governments. The Committee will meet in Calcutta in the beginning of the cold weather legislative session.

Another petty raid by the Waziris is reported. A small party attacked a Powindah camp near Kajuri Kach, and drove off a flock of sheep. A detachment of the 4th Punjab Infantry pursued and overtook them, wounding two men, one of whom was taken prisoner on Thursday.

It is understood that the staff of the Punjab and Bengal armies under the reorganisation scheme will be practically settled before the Government of India leave Simla. The actual issue of the General Order notifying all the details of the reorganisation may be detailed for some time.

In the Durand Football Tournament at Simla the Highland Light Infantry beat the Simla Volunteers, and the Royal Scots Fusiliers beat the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. The final tie is between the Highland Light Infantry, the holders of the trophy, and the Royal Scots.

The negotiations between the Government of India and the Amir concerning the demarcation of the Asmar boundary will shortly be concluded. The Afghan Commissioner in the first place raised some objections to the maps which Mr. Udny proposed to work from during the delimitation work, and it was consequently deemed fit for the British Commissioner to return to consult with the Foreign Office and the Viceroy, although this was not proposed by the Afghan Commissioner. Work is, however, likely to be resumed almost immediately, as the working plans are now quite understood on both sides.

With reference to the memorial to the late Rev Dr. C. N. W. Forman, the form of which was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Committee held a few days ago, subscriptions have now been invited. It is expected that if his numerous pupils contribute a week's or fortnight's salary the success of the proposal for a Forman Hall will be almost assured.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners on the 21st September the chairman was asked by the Hon. Surrendra Nath Banerji "Whether the attention of the executive had been drawn to the statements which appeared in the newspapers regarding the alleged failure of the Haffkine inoculation, and whether the Health Officer would kindly submit an explanation in this connection in view of the continuance of the experiments at the Municipal Laboratory." Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, sent the following reply:—"I saw the article in the *Pioneer*, and, judging that the matter was of importance, I sent a medical man to Lucknow to obtain from the military authorities the exact figures, and to gather all that had been learned regarding the Lucknow epidemic. It will take some days before these figures are in my hands, but I shall be able to prepare a full statement for the information of the Commissioners by their next meeting in the first week of October."

To the Exeter Hall moralists the Punjab Excise Report for 1893-94 will be distressing reading. It discloses the fact that not only has opium increased in favour, but that there has been an unprecedented run on spirits. The gross income of the year from liquors, opium and drugs exceeded the income of the previous year by Rs. 1,64,501, a lakh of which was derived from liquors, and about Rs. 64,000 from opium and drugs.

The Maharajah of Mysore has resolved to put down, by an Act of the Legislature, the custom of infant marriage among his subjects. A Bill to that effect was published last year. After a good deal of discussion the measure has now assumed a definite share and form. When the Act is enforced any person causing or abetting infant marriages, or any person of eighteen or over eighteen years marrying an infant girl will be punished with imprisonment of either description, which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both. The same punishment is prescribed for any man who, having completed fifty years of age, marries a girl under fourteen years. Six months' imprisonment or fine or both will be meted out to the abettor or abettors of this offence. All girls under eight years of age will be considered as infants under this law.

The Servian District Judge at Krujevatz had before him, the other day, a young woman from one of the neighbouring villages, charged with murder. She met in the forest a young married man and killed him with a revolver. Two villagers surprised her in the act of concealing the body in the earth. The woman seemed proud of the crime. When before the judge she listened calmly to the proceedings, and to the sentence passed upon her, which was one of four years' hard labour. Before her gaolers led her away to prison she asked permission to address the judge. "You have sentenced me unjustly," said she; "for I have simply avenged my honour, which that man had robbed me of. The man I killed was my affianced husband, and I slew him because he married another. I will not allow an appeal to be made on my behalf; for my life in prison will be more happy to me than in the village yonder, where I was pointed at by the finger of scorn and shunned." She then burst into tears, and was led from the dock.

Mr. J. G. Fitch finds in the training colleges for school-mistresses fewer restraints on the freedom of the students. He writes:—"I found prevalent in some of the colleges petty and unwise rules regulating the dress of the students, requiring them when walking out to march two and two in procession, as if they were in a girls' boarding school or an asylum, and imposing upon them a needless amount of domestic service. Some of these usages seemed to me to have been deliberately designed many years ago to give to the young people a humble view of their office and to check undue ambition. It may well be doubted whether this intended purpose was ever fulfilled. But it is now generally admitted that, since these young people will ere long be thrown on their own resources, and will be entrusted with the responsibility of managing their own life and disposing of their leisure, they should, while at college, be trained and accustomed to use as much freedom as is compatible with reasonable discipline. The guarded and sheltered life contemplated for them by the Lady Bountiful of a college committee, a life in which every duty is prescribed, every hour appropriated, and the whole responsibility both for thought and for action is taken out of the students' hands, is not altogether a healthy life for young people at the age of twenty, who have to be trained for self-government and for the duties of a liberal profession."

No fewer than three Conservators of Forests will return from leave in November and December. Their reappearance will put an end to officiating promotion in the upper grades of the Forest Department.

Ledgers left by Palloy, and the marginal notes he wrote in them, are, a Paris correspondent says, very valuable as circumstantial evidence about much that has been asserted and denied by rival historians of the Revolution. One of the entries is for ten sous and a pint of wine for each of the men employed in the demolition. A marginal note says that on the day these items were set down Lafayette came to see how the work they were at was going on. He called on Palloy to give each of the thousand the ten sous and the pint of wine. This was done, as it was understood, at the famous General's expense, but when he was sent the bill he had disappeared and could never after be got to pay. Under the entry "Money made through the apostles of liberty," Palloy gives the sales made by commercial travellers whom he sent over all France with the small models of his Bastilles to sell them to patriots, and in doing so to explain the horrors of the frowning old State prison. The terms of these apostles were cash. Palloy left nineteen annotated ledgers, one of which is in the National Library. The Carnavalet Museum has secured nine. The other nine seem to have been lost. Palloy does not appear to have ever got into any trouble in the stormy period in which he made his fortune.

Some old facts are given in a book just published in Paris, with the title of "Mysteries of the Occult Sciences." From the chapter on "Arithmomancy," or divination by numbers, we take the following: It is known that the Reign of Terror was closed by the fall of Robespierre in the year 1794. The successive addition of these four digits to the number as a whole will be found to give 1815, the year of the close of the Empire. Proceeding in the same manner, 1830 is obtained, the year which witnessed the fall of Charles X. The process being continued will be found to give further the totals 1842, 1857, and 1878. These years mark, respectively, the death of the Duke of Orleans, with the decadence of the dynasty; the birth of the Prince Imperial; and the attempt of the 16th May to restore the Monarchy. Arithmomancy apparently does not concern itself with the future, for the event which is to leave its mark upon the fortunes of France is 1902—the next year in the series—is not stated.

It was on the stage of the Theatre Libre, founded in Berlin by Dr. Brahm that Herr Hauptmann made his debut as a dramatist. Both he and Dr. Brahm met with the greatest opposition; but in spite of this the naturalist movement daily gained more adherents. Yet Dr. Brahm is clever and business man enough not to make the Deutsches Theater, where up till now the classic drama has been chiefly cultivated, a stage of pure naturalism, although in the prologue composed by Herr Hauptmann, which preceded the first performance at the re-opening it was said that it was the task of the drama to represent everything human—the vulgar and the sublime, the coarse and the beautiful. For the opening performance, Dr. Brahm made the interesting literary experiment of modernizing a classic drama. He chose Schiller's "Cabale und Liebe," and what was once formally declaimed was now rendered in modern conversational style. One cannot say that the piece gained much by this change, but this was largely due to the actors, whose endeavours to play and to speak naturally became so evident that it appeared quite unnatural. But be this as it may, there is no doubt that the Deutsches Theater, under its new manager, will become the principal subject of interest in Berlin literary circles.

The Abbe Alfred Favier, a priest at Lyons, has been sentenced by the Correctional Tribunal of that city to eight months' imprisonment with a fine for an impudent kind of fraud and conspiracy. The Abbe, who was the founder and director of a charitable institution, known by the name of "St. Maurice," finding that affairs were not prospering with him, prevailed, on a young lady, named Giraud, to call on various persons to whom he was known and say that he had a heavy liability to meet, but that his bankers declined to discount his acceptance without a guarantee. On this statement numerous persons, relying on the sacred character of the applicant, appear to have lent their names. More credulous still, some to whom their visitor represented that the bank required the deposit of collateral securities actually placed bonds in the hands of the Abbe's accomplice for that purpose. These Favier promptly sold and converted to his own purposes. Mdlle Giraud, who declared herself to be a cousin of the Abbe, and protested that she was induced to assist in the fraud on his persuasion, was condemned to one month's imprisonment only.

Professor Westlake's new book, which, according to the "Athenœum," is to be out very soon, will contain, among other matters, a discussion of the position of the various kinds of protectorates now exercised by the United Kingdom and by other Great Powers over weak States, or over uncivilized countries not forming States. The subject is one of which no thorough examination has up to this time been made.

Some further interesting glimpses of Royalty at the Crathiet Bazaar are afforded by the lady correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser*. "Her Majesty," it is stated, "looked very bright and animated and not a bit bored by the eager scrutiny of her subjects. She was dressed in black, of course, but her toilette was of the gala order. Her skirt had three tiny pinked frills of silk, and the cloak she wore was embroidered with white silk flowers, convolvulus, and other blossoms. She wore a big bonnet glistening with jet, and coming well down over the ears, and so long at the back that it quite covered up her hair. This bonnet was brightened by fluffy white marabout tips, about the only festive touch which the Queen tolerated in her headgear." The Queen as she was wheeled along paused at each stall to speak the stall holders. At the Flower Stall the Duches of Albany came forward, and had the honour of selling her Royal mother-in-law a large bunch of flowers, of all things in the world—flowers which had most likely come from the Royal gardens originally. At the Doll Stall another stoppage was made, and the little grand-children were made happy by being allowed to sell some dolls to the Queen. Then at the Fine Art Stall her Mojesty's eye was taken by a sketch on the Dee, near Crathie done by Mr. R. A. Profeit, and she signified her intention of buying it. Then the chair was once more set in motion, and, amid the silent but respectful homage of the crowd, the Queen left the bazaar, and was assisted into her carriage. If democracy were triumphant to-marrow the correspondent thinks the Princesses of the Royal House would not want for a profession. "They are," she adds, "the best amateur saleswomen I ever saw—as befits the fine flower of a nation of shopkeepers! Princess Louise sold busily, cheapening her goods to suit her customers in the most amusing away. A photograph of the Queen, such as is usually sold for 2s., was raised to 4s. 'It's a good likeness' said her Royal daughter, as she deftly wrapped up the cabinet—and who could hint that it was too dear after that?"

THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Sept. 29.

The Commission resumed work on Thursday. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, instructed by Mr. Bhaishunker and Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Apte, Mr. Khare, and Mr. Gokhle, pleaders, appeared for the defence.

Runchhod Dayaram was the first witness examined by Mr. Mehta. He said: I know Khimchand. In the month of Maha sawant, 1950 I lent him Rs. 1,000. I point out the entry of the item from my fair cash book. The same entry was also made in the rough cash-book. (Exhibit No. 48.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Apte witness said: The money transactions in the year 1950 was to the extent of Rs. 2,680. I had a running account with Khimchund, who never repaid Rs. 1,000. At one time of the year there was a balance of the Rs. 1,587 against Khimchand.

Narayen Mahadeo, a police naek, examined by Mr. Mehta said: I know Tatya Vithal, for the last ten or fifteen years. I find from the official document that he was first a havildar, and then rose to the place of jamadar in the Baroda Police, but he was subsequently degraded to his former place, and ultimately suspended. He was then altogether dismissed. He was suspended on 25th of October, 1893, and was dismissed on 22nd February, 1884. He was on sick list from the 12th January, 1893, and consequently he did receive his pay. I know that he had come to Baroda in the beginning of January, 1893, and he then stayed with Mr. Bapat. I can easily recognise his writing. The Exhibits Nos. 9 11 12, are in the hand-writing of Tayta. The address on the envelope appeared to be in the handwriting of Tatya. The police had searched in vain to trace the whereabouts of Tatya.

In cross-examination by Mr. Apte witness said that he knew Tatya's both hand-writing, Gujerati as well as Marathi. Once they were both in the police force in one district. Witness received private letter, from Tatya in Marathi, and hence he could recognise his Marathi writing. Tatya received his full pay in December, 1892, and, therefore, he believed that Tatya was not absent or sick at that time. On the 12th of January, 1893, Tatya was a havildar. I the abstract of pay shown to him he found that Tatya had not drawn his pay from the 12th of January, 1893. Witness was then in Baroda, and used to see Tatya at Bapat's house. He was not then in service in the city of Baroda but was in the district. When he came to Baroda on private or office business, he used to see Tatya, at Bapat's house. I also came to Baroda on casual or sick leave. Tatya was often playing with children in the verandah of Bapat's house. Witness knew that Tatya had then been suspended, and he asked him what had been done in regard to the matter. Tatya was suspended on the 25th of October, 1893. The police had been in search of Tatya for the last month or two. He did not know whom else police were searching. He knew Bapat by sight. There is no police guard now at Bapat's house.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Bapat is not now in the service and, therefore, no policeman is given him. If Mr. Apte wants one; we shall give him a police guard.

Mr. Apte: Yes, Sir, we do want police guard.

Mr. Mehta declined to re-examine the witness.

Gungadhar Mahipat, examined by Mr. Mehta, said: I am chitnis in the Survey and Settlement Department. I know Tatya Vithal, whom I had seen in Baroda. I did not know where he stayed in Baroda, but I had seen him at Mr. Bapat's house. I know that Mr. Elliot proceeded to England in 1893. I used to go to Mr. Bapat's house, during the period Mr. Elliot was on leave, and then I saw Tatya there. Keshavrow and Madhavrow are brothers-in-law of Bapat. The former was under Mr. Bapat, and the latter was in the military department. Both of them lived with Mr. Bapat. I know the peons Bhikhu, Kanu, and others who belonged to the Settlement Department. and used to go to Bapat's house. In our department was a clerk, named Chhotalal Hurgowan. I do not know whose influence got him into office, bu the was confirmed in the place on the recommendation of Bapat. I know the handwriting of Keshowrow. I see Exhibit No. 13. The hatikuts in the document are in the handwriting of Keshowrow, which I make out from the style. The order above Mr. Elliot's signature is in the handwriting of Madhowrow. I know that Inamdar Vinaekrao of Sinore had some business in the Settlement Department in connection with his land at Kumrey. That business was under consideration in 1891. In 1893 the vahivardar sent reminders to the Commissioner in connection with the business. Mr. Bapat asked me to do the needful in the matter before he asked the Commissioner to pass orders in connection thereof. I made a report in the matter before Mr. Elliot went on leave.

Mr. Mehta here put in the whole record of the papers in connection with Vinaekrao's land in Kumrey.

Mr. Mehta (to the witness): Do you know whether any final order had been made in the matter?—No final order has yet been made in regard to the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Apte, witness said that the name mentioned in Exhibit 50 was that of Anandrao Waman, who was a different man from Vinaek Waman. He was in the Settlement Department since it was established. There are several branches of the department, and final orders in matters connected with the different branches of the department were passed by Mr. Elliot. The karkoon of each department took the matter to Mr. Elliot, who sent for Mr. Bapat if there was any dispute. Witness had hardly any occasion to go to Mr. Elliot, and so he did not know what passed before Mr. Elliot. Mr. Baput superintended all the branches of the department. When Mr. Elliot was away on leave, Mr. Baput was entrusted with the work of passing orders in the disputed matters. Mr. Bapat was responsible for the truth or otherwise of the reports made to Mr. Elliot by the karkoons of the different branches of the department. If any report was to be made on certain matter Mr. Bapat instructed his assistants to do so, and sometimes he gave orders to the effect that the report was to be made in a particular manner. Before the report was sent to Mr. Elliot, Mr. Bapat went through the same. Witness saw Tatya first at Bapat's house, two months after Mr. Elliot had gone on leave. When he went to Mr. Bapat's house, he saw Tatya there whom he never knew before.

To the President: Tatya has got children. He has two daughters and one son. I do not know Tatya was Mr. Bapat's servant, and I have never cared to enquire whether he was in Bapat's service.

This finished the first and second charges against Mr. Bapat.

Mr. Mehta then read the third charge which was as follows:—That you, by or through your agent, Digamber, one of your subordinates, on or about Jeth Vad 15th, S. 1949 (14-6-1893), corruptly received a sum of Rs. 400, and on or about 1st Ashad Sud 9th S. 1949 (22-6-1893) a further sum of Rs. 2,600 from one Javerbarthi Shankerbharthi under pretence of showing, or as an inducement to show, favour to the said Javerbharthi S, in your official capacity as Assistant to the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Baroda State. 2. That you at or about the time and through your agent aforesaid, did extort the said sums of Rs. 400 and Rs. 2,600 from the said Javerbharthi Shankarbharthi.

In laying the facts of the case before the Commission, Mr. Mehta said it was one in reference to a business pending in the department over which Mr. Bapat presided relating to the village of Garder, in the Jarode Taluka. It was a *dharmadaya Inam* belonging to a temple called Vineshwar. The grant of Inam dated back to a very long time indeed—something like a century and a quarter. As one would well imagine the income of the value at that time was comparatively very small as compared with what it was now. It was then worth only Rs. 500. In Sumvat 1940 the Sirkar ruled that as the revenue of the village was increasing rapidly, Rs. 1,000 should be recovered from the income. It was accordingly paid in that year by Javerbharthi Shankerbharthi, the mohunt of the temple. In savant 1941 he did not pay it—not on the ground that he was personally unable to pay it, but because he said that he would not pay the amount until it was forthcoming from the income of the village. An attachment was placed on the village in consequence of the nonpayment in 1941, and that attachment continues up to the present moment. The mohunt sent petitions one after another. He (Mr. Mehta) was not stating those facts for the purpose of showing that the mohunt had a true or untrue grievance. It seemed that during this period he had actually paid the amount at one time, but still the attachment was not removed. Then in 1891 the Commissioner Mr. Elliot passed an order that the management of the Inam temple should be vested in a committee of two persons. One of the two persons was Khusaldas Ambaidas, and another was Japti Karkoon, named Wamanrao Bhickaji. The mohunt and the Japti Karkoon did not agree with each other. The mohant alleged that he was even ill-treated by the Japti Karkoon, who practised almost an intolerable amount of oppression upon him. He tried to get redress, and especially to get this Wamanrao removed he tried various ways to do it, but he did not succeed as he was not allowed even to go into the office. Then Jadavrao, a mukhtyar, spoke to him about the matter, and told him that it was perfectly furtile to go on petitioning in the manner he was doing. He suggested that if he really wanted it to be done the only way to get it done was to approach Digamber, a clerk, in the Settlement Department, under Mr. Bapat. He added that Digamber had great influence with Bapat, and that he was acting as Bapat's agent in such matters. To this Digamber, the mohunt applied. Negotiations, issued

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Sutlej, Captain W. J. Nantes, with the Overland Mails of the 14th ultimo, arrived in Bombay Harbour, at 11 a.m., yesterday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arnold, Mrs, and two children
Barratt, Miss E
Batten, Mr
Birkbeck, Capt and Mrs V M
Boteler, Mr E
Bowen, Mr F E
Brownlow, Lieut and Mrs
Bull, Mr W
Chitty, Mr and Mrs E R
Ellis, Capt
Fergusson, Miss
Garlick, Mr W
Heron, Rev T
Jordon, Mr C M
Kennedy, Mrs M
Kirkham, Mr Isaac
Mansfield, Maj and Mrs and infant
Milne, Lieut Geo
Newnham, Mr
Peeke, Surg-Capt and Mrs
Porter, Capt and Mrs, and infant
Peyton, Capt and Mrs
Robinson, Lieut F A
Richards, Lieut C H
Ross, Mr Colin M
Silver, Mr
Souter Robertson, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Spalding, Mr and Mrs W H
Speechly, Mr C
Thomson, Mr D A
Took, Mr and Mrs, and infant
Tooze, Mr R W L
Wallich, Mr and Mrs, and two infants
Walton, Mr W C

FROM BRINDISI.

Aitken Mr W M
Allason, Maj
Anderson, Mr R
Baker, Maj
Barrow, Mr A
Benson, Mr P E
Benson, Mr D R
Bond, Mrs C J
Chalk, Mr
Cookson, Capt G A
Coventry, Mr E M
Dwyer, Mr O
Edgelow, Mr F
Ernest Danks, Mr
Evans, Lieut W
Francis, Mr and Mrs and infant
Forbes, Mr G S
Gedrick, Miss
Harvey, Col
Johnstone, Mr
Kennedy, Mr
MacGregor, Mr
Manning, Mr E O
Moberley, Lieut F J
Needham, Mr J
Palmer, Mr A C
Partridge, Mr and Mrs G B
Pratt, Mr and Mrs J
Rawlins, Mr and Mrs J P
Reus, Mr J L
Robertson, Mr A C
Rowan, Maj and Mrs
Scully, Surg-Lieut-Col
Sherer, Mr Moylo
Short Vet-Capt F
Smith, Capt H C
Spencer, Mr O
Sutton-Jones, Capt
Trevor, Surg-Major and Mrs
Walker, Mr and Mrs A C
Webster, Mr H L
Webster, Mr C
Western, Maj
Willis, Mr R A
Wollaston, Mr C H
Wright, Mr J Knox
Wright, Mr E J
Yoshitaki, Mr
Young, Mr A C

FROM MALTA.—Frazer, Mr R

FROM ADEN.

Cooper, Mr W
Nicholson, Mr
Wise, Mr C B

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

THE COURT.

THE Duke and Duchess of York on Saturday morning drove from Castle Bromwich, where they had been the guests of Lord Newport, to Birmingnam to lay the foundation-stone of the new General Hospital there. Proceeding to the Town-hall through streets densely lined with spectators, who gave them an enthusiastic welcome, the Royal pair were received by the Mayor and Corporation.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited Liverpool on Monday, and drove to the site of the new post-office building, where the Duke laid the foundation-stone. Their Royal Highnesses were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor at the Town-hall, and then proceeded to St. George's-hall, where they were presented with an address of welcome on behalf of the Corporation, and a silver dinner service, of the value of £1,000, subscribed by the city as a marriage gift.

IRELAND.

The controversy among the Irish Nationalists arising from Mr. Gladstone's contribution to the Parliamentary Fund has become still more bitter, and Mr. T. Healy strongly condemns the conduct of Mr. J. M'Carthy and his colleagues as being really responsible for the application to English statesmen for pecuniary assistance.

On Friday last, Mr. S Morris, Anti-Parnellite Nationalist, was nominated to fill the vacancy in the representation of South Kilkenny caused by the retirement of Mr. P. A. Chance, and as there was no other candidate he was declared duly elected.

A four-mile foot-race between F. E. Bacon, the English champion, and J. J. Mullen, the Irish champion, took place at Balls-bridge, Dublin, on Wednesday, and resulted, after a kneenly-contested finish, in a victory for Bacon by eight yards, in 20min. 41 4-5 sec.

GENERAL.

The Comte de Pairs died on Saturday morning at his residence, Stowe House, near Buckingham. The cause of death was stated in the certificate to be "intestinal obstruction and exhaustion."

The funeral took place at Weybridge on Wednesday, the hearse being accompanied by nearly every member of the Orleans family and escorted through the town by the Mayor and Corporation, the local company of Rifle Volunteers, and a number of the inhabitants. At Weybridge there was a very large company of mourners, and among those who were present were the Duke of York, on behalf of the Queen, representatives of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the German Emperor, and the King of Denmark, with a large number of French Royalists. The service in the church was conducted by Mgr. d'Hulst, assisted by Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishop of Southwark.

Lord Rosebery on Monday passed through Dingwal on his way south from Dunrobin Castle, and at the railway station was presented with the freedom of the burgh.

Lord Lansdowne and Sir C. Tennant have been appointed trustees of the National Gallery in succession to Sir H. A. Layard and Lord Hardinge.

A conference of the Catholic Truth Society was opened at Preston on Monday evening. Cardinal Vaughan presided, and delivered an address on "The Reunion of Christendom," in the course of which he observed that the growing desire for such a reunion was one of the happiest signs of the times. The unity of the Catholic Church was visible and tangible; the Church of England had failed to maintain unity. Among those who took part in the proceedings on Tuesday were Canon Walmsley, Mr. Stout (Birmingham), Father Costello, and the Duke of Norfolk, who urged that it was a duty resting on Catholics to take part in the public life of the country and do their best to keep it pure.

The Autumn meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened on Tuesday at Huddersfield. Sir A. K. Rollit, M. P., the President, occupied the chair, and, in the course of his opening address, he said that he thought the prospects of trade were, though variable, on the whole improving, and he noticed the relaxation of the United States tariff, the more settled condition of South America, and other facts as grounds for th is opinion, but complained of the inability of Parliament to spare time for legislation on commercial questions as a serious hindrance to progress. A long discussion took place on a motion brought forward by the Heckmondwike Chamber against "the practice of selling fictitious produce where actual delivery never takes place." Eventually the previous question was carried.

At the conference in Glasgow on Wednesday between representatives of the miners and of the non-associated masters, it was intimated on behalf of the latter that they could not consider the Federation terms, but that if the men would return to work within a week at the rate of wages existing before the strike, the masters would promote a Conciliation board, and that there should be no alteration in the rate before the end of January next.

At last Thursday's sitting of the Trades Unions Congress a resolution in favour of the nationalization of the land, mines, minerals, and royalty rents was, on the motion of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., amended so as to include the whole means of production, distribution, and exchange, and was adopted. It was agreed to recommend the trade unions of the country to respond to an appeal for help made by the Scottish miners now on strike. At its Friday sitting the Congress adopted a resolution for the election of a committee to draw up a basis of agreement for the federation of all trade and labour organizations. A resolution was also carried calling on the Government to prohibit the landing in this country of all pauper aliens who have no visible means of subsistence. The voting for the election of a secretary of the Parliamentary Committee was proceeded with. On a first ballot Mr. S. Woods, M.P., received 140, Mr. Fenwick, M.P. (the present secretary), 117, and Mr. Tom Mann 105. On a second ballot Mr. Woods obtained 211 votes and Mr. Fenwick 141, so that Mr. Woods was elected. The Congress, on Saturday, passed resolutions condemning the action of the House of Lords in reference to the Employers' Liability Bill, and dealing with one or two other subjects.

A meeting in support of the Independent Labour Party was held on Monday in the Memorial-hall, Farringdon-street, under the presidency of Mr. Keir Hardie, M. P., who said the bottom of the party was Socialism, pure and simple, and they meant to fight ruthlessly onward. A resolution declaring the "collective ownership of all things essential to life" to be the only permanent solution of the labour problem was carried.

At Bow-street Police-court, on Monday, George Richard Hough, who had been a postman, was charged with stealing three bags of mails from the General Post Office on the morning of September 1. A written confession by Hough was put in, detailing the manner in which he effected the robbery, which, he said, was planned and carried out by him on the impulse of the moment. The prisoner was remanded.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

I. G. of Hospitals G. S. Cardew, Ben. Ret.; Col. C. A. Purvis, Royal (Mad.) Art., Ret.; Col. G. G. H. Fulton, Bo. Ret.; Col C. W. N. Guinness, C. B.; Lt-Col N. Steevens; Capt J L Lalor; Earl Sondes; Sir R Synge; Lord Dunsandle and Clan Conal; Mr W L Le Fanu; Comte de Paris; Prof Von Helmholtz; Prof Brugsch Pasha; Lady Camilla Gurdon; Mme Coquelin.

THE NASSIK GOLF WEEK.

(*Concluded.*)

I AM afraid that, though the hardness of the ground and other defects of the course had a good deal to say to the indifferent nature of the scores, the real fault lay with the players themselves. It is a melancholy fact that, during the whole week, not one of the cracks played what can be called a 'consistently' good round. By this I do not mean a round played "by the book," which is too much to expect from anyone; but a round which was not disfigured by the appearance on the card of at least one bad "hole," the result of some grave mistake which might have been avoided by taking proper care. I have not the scores by me to refer to; but if my memory serves me aright Mr. Fry's "silver medal" round of 43 commenced with a 7 and a 6 the first two holes being really nothing over fives—for "Bogey." Mr. Renton started to drive for the 8th hole (which is only a fair drive from the tee and has been done in 2) with a score of 33, and took 11 strokes over the last two holes; being within a long putt of the last in two.

Even the cunning Sandy Shewan drove into the fatal pond in a round which he finished in 46. The last-mentioned gentleman thoroughly deserved his double win of the gold medal and the club cup. He drives a very fairly long ball off a low tee with a clean swing, is very accurate with his iron, and, so far as one could judge from his performances on solitaire boards, inverted tea-trays and other curious substitutes for greens, deadly with his putter.

Now one word more about the round. Throughout the entire course there is not a single hazard which requires a hard 'low' drive with a long carry; and there is but one hole which cannot be better approached with the "Musselburgh iron" than with any other form of club. 'Level' haz rds in the form of nullahs, sand bunkers and so forth, there are none, the obstacles to be carried consisting of a stone wall twenty feet or so in height, two roads, each bordered by a double row of trees, and a pond bounded by a high bank close to the tee. The only approach requiring a "loft" is that to the 6th hole, and even there it is 3 to 1 on any ball hit fairly hard along the ground running over the ditch which forms the hazard. In fact the present round requires but four clubs; a spoon with a very much laid back face, a wooden putter, a cleek and a niblick. Fortified with this outfit a player will do well—if he can bring himself to approach with the putter and putt with the cleek—holding it short by the throat and turning its face well down. Drivers and approach irons may be left at home; the use of the former will ensure a large percentage of cleanly driven hard low balls catching the faces of rocky hillocks just in front of the tee; whilst that of the latter will result in constant "screws off" at right angles to the line, from the ball landing on unseen obstacles which can be "run" with much greater success by the use of the wooden putter. One more growl and I have done. Why in the name of common-sense should—in a perfect climate like that of Nassik—all the important competitions be carried on during the damp chill early mornings and the afternoons be wasted in Bumble-puppy contests? No one but a boy of eighteen or so can play any game requiring muscle and eye at 7 a.m. With a maximum of nine couples to play two short nine-hole rounds, the players were hustled off, each pair starting directly the preceding couple had played their 'second;' and whenever a block occurred, we stood in the chil morning breeze, with our muscles and limbs stiffening, waiting for our turn to play. Surely if the Indian variety of the so-called 'Hardy Golfer' is so delicate that he cannot stand two rounds after an eight or nine o'clock breaksfast the Allied Pairs, Handicap Foursomes, Putting Competitions, and the general gesting might be held in the mornings; and the important events played off at 4 p.m., a start at which hour would allow of an interval of four or five minutes between the driving off of each couple and would also permit of the middle-aged gentlemen, who form the majority of our scratch players, getting their muscles supple and 'their eyes in' by a practice round or two in the morning over the ladies' course. In a big competition at home, when players are numerous and the hours of daylight few, early starting and quick succession are necessities. In a climate such as that of Nassik, when the outside number of pairs entered for an event does not reach double figures, they are simply absurd. The fault is not that of the acting honorary secretary, who was everything that was courteous and obliging throughout the meeting, but that of a forced adherence—entirely against the wishes of the majority of the competitors—to the hard-and fast rules under which the Nassik meetings are carried on. These are, in their inflexibility, even as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Let us hope that ere long they will be as obsolete.

The main point of interest in the general meeting was the introduction of a measure to submit to every member of the club the proposal to move the headquarters of the R. W. I. G. C. to Poona. This matter will take some time in settling as, apart from the wishes of the members themselves, there are many questions—such as those of the vested interests of the Poona Gymkhana in the present Yerrowda Links, the right of play over certain landholders' property, and so forth to be considered. Though many of the old supporters of the Nassik Club will doubtless fight trooth and nail against the change of venue, there can be little doubt that it will come to pass sooner or later.

Against the measure we have the existence of the prejudice which golfers—a most conservative body—entertain against change; and the fact that, in a year in which the rainfall is plenteous and regular, the Nassik turf "through the green" is unapproachable by anything Poona can boast of. On the other side the following arguments can be advanced. Firstly, Poona is on the railway; whilst Nassik is five miles from a station. Secondly, Nassik can house but a limited number of visitors; whilst the accommodation of Poona is practically unlimited. Thirdly, the area of ground available at Nassik will not permit of the laying out—without the introduction of several crosses, of anything more than a nine-hole round, and there are few things more wearisome than playing the same nine-holes over and over again for a week on end. At Poona an eighteen-hole round might be made at Yerrowda; or the excellent, though somewhat short, Ghorpuri round be played over in the morning matches and the Yerrowda links in the afternoon.

Finally, little or no interest is taken in the Nassik links except during the week of the meeting. The local players are few and mostly feeble. The existing round is so poor that no one except an enthusiastic player, or an individual desiring a week's change of air, will take the trouble to attend the meeting at a time of year when the Poona season is at its height and the weather most uncertain. At Poona the links might, with proper superintendence, be kept in good order all the year round. Any number of entries—divided into two classes of over and under 14 strokes or so for the eighteen holes—could be got for all events, and what with the existence of a subsidy from the Gymkhana—the members of which would have the use of the links for every week of the year save that during which the annual meeting of the R. W. I.G. C. would be held—and the funds of the club itself, a far larger sum than that at present available, for—or at any rate than that at present spent on—the up-keep of the links would be obtained annually. Though, as I have said, the turf at Yerrowda can never be made as good as that which in a damp year forms the sole attraction of the Nassik links, there is no doubt that, by laying proper faundations, transplanting turf, and extending the existing system of irrigation, a year or so of constant attention would give excellent greens at the former place; whilst a very little labour would suffice for the creation of proper bunkers; not silly obstacles which must be lofted over with a spoon or a heavy iron; but proper bunkers, which give the man who can put in a long, low, rising drive with a "carry" of 120 yards or so and a long "follow" at the end of it, a chance of competing in something better than even terms with him who trusts to an alternation of "daisy-cutters" and "skyers" to take him safely round; as is at present the case at Nassik.

It is to be feared that there is but little chance of any change being effected before the year 1896. This being so, it is to be hoped that the members of the R. W. I. G. C. will appoint a committee of three selected members possessed of some practical knowledge of golf to lay out a proper medal round for next year's meeting; a round with a couple of really long holes, one or two short ones, a few proper hazards and some "approaches," which give a man who can drop his ball over a bunker placed at a reasonable distance from a hole, the flag of which is visible to the striker, and make a skilful "run up" to the hole, the advantage due to his knowledge of the game. At present an intimate acquaintance with the local topography is the only true aid to success in the "approach."

The Commandant of the Deolai Deopt has made what seems to me to be an excellent proposal which is that next year the first three days of the meeting should be held at Nassik and the last three over the eighteen-hole round at Deolali. The latter place is but nine miles from the former, and can be reached therefore in a tonga in a few minutes over the hour for the modest sum of one rupee twelve annas. Any number of ladies and gentlemen can be comfortably housed and fed. Colonel Fitzherbert has offered to give a handsome cup to be played for 'by holes against "Bogey" or otherwise—as a change from the eternal medal competitions where in one piece of bad luck may "knock out" the finest player and destroy his entire interest in two whole rounds; and with a little assistance from the club funds the round, already a most sporting one, can be put in excellent order.

And now I must bring this too-long-drawnout tale to a close. I am fully aware that certain captious critics will accuse me of having vented upon the round and the arradgements any annoyance at being out of form during the meeting. In reply to such allegations I can but quote the words used by the illustrious Iron Duke in commenting upon the Ministerial criticisms of the earlier phases of the Peninsula Campaign; and assure the "allegators" that I can cheerfully submit to any amount of abuse; so long as anything I have written will in any way help to get the medal round at Nassik made worthy of its name or to get the head quarters of the R. W. I. Golf Club moved to Poona or any other large central station where there is room for a good eighteen-hole round.

I cannot close this letter without a word of thanks to Surgeon-Major Clarkson. Though handicapped by the desertion—just before the commencement of the one week of the year during which his services are required—of the Baboo who figures on the balance-sheet as the recipient of Rs. 120 per annum as clerk; this gentleman, whose professional duties are far from light, worked like a horse during the whole meeting, preserving his good temper and courtesy under somewhat trying circumstances and giving a patient ear and a temperate reply to even the most inveterate grumblers—'quorum unus eram.'

The mess established for the visitors was very well run, the accommodation, food and attendance all being good and the charges most reasonable. Those who in former years have put in a week of suffering at the Raj Bahadur, or the Dak Bungalow, will understand how grateful we feel to the good doctor for his kindly care of us.

"BULGER" in the "Pioneer."

REMARKABLE SPEECHES BY THE KAISER.

THE following is the text (as forwarded by the *Times* correspondent) of the remarkable speech made by the Emperor William at the State banquet, Koingsberg, on Sept 6. The Emperor had excluded three of the most prominent members of the Agrarian League from the list of guests at the bayquet. He said :—"I heartily welcome you, gentlemen, in this time-honoured castle as the representatives of a province very dear to me. The reception accorded by the population to the Empress and myself in the old coronation town has touched us deeply, and we are sincerely grateful. Four years have passed since I was in your company at the banquet offered to me by the province. At that time I laid emphasis on the fact that East Prussia, as being chiefly an agriculatural province, must above all support and maintain an energetic peasantry to be the pillar and stay of my Monarchy. It must, therefore, be my main and constant endeavour to promote the welfare and economic development of East Prussia. During the past four years heavy cares have weighed upon agriculture, and it seems to me as if under their influence doubts had arisen as to whether my promises would be fulfilled. Yes, to my sorrow I have noticed that in the circles of the nobility which stand nearest my throne my best intentions have been misconstrued, and sometimes even combated. The word 'opposition' has come to my ears. Gentlemen, an opposition of Prussian nobles against their King is a monstrous thing. Opposition is only justifiable when the King himself stands at its head. So much the history of my House can teach us. How often have my ancestors been compelled to withstand the misguided members of a single class for the good of the whole community! The successor of him who of his own right became the Sovereign Duke of Prussia will tread in the footsteps of his great forefather. Even as once the first King of Prussia said, 'Ex me mea nata corona,' and as his son moulded the Royal authority into a 'rocher de bronze,' so do I, like my Imperial grandfather, represent the Monarchy by right Divine. Gentlemen, I also share your burdens, for I am the largest landowner in our State, and I am well aware that we are passing through hard times. Day after day I mediate how I am to help you, but you must aid me in my exertions, not by clamour, and not by the means employed by the professional opposition parties which you have so often and so rightly combated, but by the trustful intercourse with your Sovereign. My door is ever open for every one of my subjects, and to every one I lend a willing ear. Turn your steps thither, and I will let bygones be bygones. But in order to assure myself whether I have really fulfilled my promises, and whether that attention has been paid to this province which I wished, I have had a report drawn up of all that has been done for the province under my Government. Since I last addressed you 85,600,000 marks have been extended from the State Treasury on railways &c., in East Prussia, and 24,250,000 marks in West Prussia, making a sum total of nearly 110,000,000 marks. Thus I have kept my word, and shall continue to keep it. Next year's Budget will bring new proofs of my fatherly solicitude. Gentlemen, let us look at the cares which weight us, and the times through which we have to pass in the Christian spirit in which we have been educated and have grown up, and let us regard these troubles as a heavently probation. Let us bear them with Christian patience firm determination, and unwavering hope for better times to come in accordance with our old motto 'Nobless oblige.' Let us remember in the edifying ceremony we witnessed the day before yesterday. The statue of the Emperor William I. stands before us holding in his right hand the Imperial sword, the symbol of justice and order. It reminds us all of other duties of the serious battle which has to be fought against those whose attacks threaten the very foundations of the State and of society. Now, gentlemen my summons goes forth to you :—'Up and fight for religion, for morality, and for order against the parties of revolution. As the ivy twines itself round the gnarled stem of the oak, adorning it with its foliage and protecting it when storms roar through its branches, so must the ranks of the Prussian nobility close us round my house. May it, and with it the whole nobility of German stock, be a shining example for those sections of the people which still hang back. Let it be so; let us march together to this struggle. Forward, with the help of God, and lost to honour be he who deserts his King. In the hope that East Prussia will be the first province in the line of battle I raise my glass and drink to the prosperity of the province and its inhabitants."

The German Emperor's speech and still more the comments of the Conservative and Agrarian journals, continue to engross published attention in Berlin.

The Emperor William, on Sept. 8, attended a grand banquet given in his honour by the authorities of Marienburg. After dinner His Majesty spoke as follows :—

The last time that I had the pleasure of dining with you, gentlemen, was in the old commercial town of Danzing, that beautiful old emporium of German trade and German transceenic relations. On that occasion the President of the Provincial Diet, in a remarkable and soul stirring speech, pleaded the cause of the province and of the peasantry, at the same time laying before me the wishes which lay at the heart of the province. To-day we assemble in the ancient and honoured city of Marienburg, and the province stands, thank God, under the influence of a good crop. As you have already doubtless observed, my efforts have always been to do for you what lay in my power. I look upon you as my fellow-workers in further efforts and activity. This castle, within whose walls the white cloaks with the black cross were worn by the Knights, was the chief citadel of the German race against the East. From it proceeded the conversion of the heathen: from it went out culture into all lands. Therefore, from my heart, I wish that the province may always regard Marienburg as an emblem of the German race, that it may always preserve and foster German customs and German traditions, and that its members may thereby be always more firmly bound together. To the progress and prosperity of the province of West Prussia I raise my glass. The province! Long may it live! Hooh! Again, Hooh! and for the third time, Hooh!

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 28th September.

Means of observations at 0 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.786
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of wind*	ENN., ESE, S, WNW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	202
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during month	11·33
" year	63·05
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 29th Sept.	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 28th August, 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 25th Aug. 1894.	7,545,000
Balance to be remitted from 29th Aug. 1894 to 21st March 1895	9,455,000

THE reports which have been circulated as to the Queen having of late suffered severely from rheumatism are exaggerations. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says that Her Majesty has been the victim of one or two attacks of sciatica, which she has borne with exemplary patience; but these attacks have not in any way affected her general health, which continues to be excellent. While at Balmoral the Queen has completed one or two pretty sketches.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from calling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing—unquable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

SOME CONSEQUENCES OF A DERANGED STANDARD.

I.—THE WAGE STANDARD IN GOLD USING STATES.

THE appreciation of gold has been denied by some because, in gold-using countries, wages are said to have risen, rather than fallen, since 1871. This argument would have been quite in accordance with the notions of Adam Smith, who appeared to believe in an ideal wage or labour standard, somewhat analogous to the unit of horse power in mechanics, which would be less variable than the monetary standard.

Ricardo showed the impracticability of such a labour standard by one line of argument; but others again have maintained that labour costs the same all the world over. If this were so, the English navy would do just so much more work as he receives more pay than the Indian coolie. The American or Australian could work as cheaply as the Chinaman, just as if they were so many beasts of burthen with accidental diversities due to breeding and feeding.

There are obvious difficulties in institutingla comparison between the condition of the wage-earning classes in 1871 and their present condition, so great are the changes which have occurred in the interval. Up to the end of the third-quarter of the century able-bodied men of no special skill or training, who could no longer find work in Europe, had only to emigrate to America or the colonies to gain an easy livelihood. In those days there appeared to be, in the general lot of the human race, an amelioration, which in the opinion of many economists of the day, was likely to be permanent; an anticipation reflected in the predominance of an optimistic tone in literature and society.

If indeed it be true that the new world can no longer accommodate the swarming overplus of the old, as it has done for more than two centuries, this surely is an economic event which must impress the dullest intelligence. Appearances, at least at first sight, seem to warrant this tremendous conclusion; we see the poor of this generation itinerating Australia and America in hordes, clamouring for work; they people the sweaters' dens in European capitals; or qualify as martyrs in the creed of anarchy. And so we no longer chatter so much about the blessings of civilisation; the note of optimism is quelled by a fast rising wall of distress.

At such a crisis in industry the wages of labour afford a less reliable criterion than usual of the stability of the money standard; an unbiassed yet comprehensive judgment is more difficult to form than over. The appreciation of gold can neither be denied merely because in some instances the nominal rate of wages is unaltered—when perhaps, the workers have secured that result only by the desperate expedient of starving half the year—nor can it, on the other hand, be affirmed merely because, in the opposite case, thousands have capitulated and accepted work on the sweater's terms.

One must be wary of such premature inferences, for no subject is more intricate or more fertile in paradox than the history of prices, on which Tooke enlarged in many volumes without coming to any definite conclusions; indeed he is supposed to have disproved such theories as he attempted to establish. As a torch bearer penetrating the mazes of some subterranean labyrinth, only readers its windings the more bewildering, he explored, without always finding clues to, the perplexities with which his investigation was beset.

There is, for instance, the paradox, familiar to statisticians, that average wages may be rising, while the wages in every single trade may be falling. The examination of this apparently contradictory phenomenon will enable us to better realise the difficulties of a wage standard in Europe or America. If in a given trade at one time the number of skilled labourers paid at forty shillings a week be to the number of unskilled who are paid at sixteen shilling as two to three; suppose now that during the next twenty years the ratio of the skilled to the unskilled be reversed to three to two; while at the same time the wages of the former fall to thirty-six shillings and of the latter to fifteen shillings, the sum total of the wages in that trade will have risen, while individual wages will have fallen.

It can hardly be doubted that a change of this kind has taken place in all civilised States. The more general spread of education has thronged the gates of the skilled market rather than of the unskilled; while it has of necessity curtailed the long periods of apprenticeship, which were formerly considered essential for efficiency. In such trades as those of cabinet making, shoemaking, and metal founding, not to mention many others, machinery to a considerable extent, if not altogether, has superseded manual dexterity. Whole classes of handicraftsmen have had to submit to new conditions of business, or to seek new occupations. It has been the avowed policy of trade unions to discourage extremes, and to cultivate a dead level of mediocrity among their members.

There is no longer the same sharp line of demarcation between the skilled and the unskilled. While steam and modern mechanism were in their infancy, exceptionally skilled workmen drew commensurate wages, but the engine which forty years ago could only be trusted to such men, is now tended by a man of different capacity, perhaps by a raw youth.

So long as the habits and avocations of the working classes are stereotyped and unchanging as they were a century ago in Europe, or as they are to-day in the East, wage averages afford a sufficiently immutable basis, such as is essential (without a contradiction in terms) to a standard of value; but that basis disappears so soon as their occupations cease to be characterised by immutability. All that can be said is that if the whole skilled labour market could be strictly polled in civilised States, it would, without doubt, be found that a less average wage is paid to a vastly increased number, in proportion to the population, of workers who are, or call themselves, skilled; and that this result is due to causes quite unaffected by the purchasing power of gold.

On the whole, in the revolution effected by modern science in trade, while many occupations may have been closed, very many more have been opened, suited to different orders of training and aptitude.

The Royal Commission on the depression of trade in 1886 reported "that there is no feature in the situation more satisfactory than the immense improvement which has taken place in the condition of the working classes during the last twenty years," but the evidence to be deduced from this verdict as to the appreciation of gold is dubious in the extreme.

But what of the unskilled labourer?

By a process as ruthless as the law of natural selection in the animal world, so throughout all civilised States, mere human muscle, devoid of special aptitude, is being expelled from field after field of employment by the unending series of labour saving appliances.

Steam excavators, grain elevators, and hydraulic lifts have long limited the employment of navies, porters, and dock labourers. Every year manual labour works at a greter disadvantage.

In the greater ironworks of Pittsburgh there is no longer that busy appearance which used to be described by the term "hive of industry." The masses of iron are there manipulated by silent automatons guided by a few foremen: day labourers and even smiths are conspicuous by their absence. Even in agriculture the usurpations of mechanism on what was the domain of manual power have been recent and striking. Of what is going on in every trade a single example may suffice. During the preparation of the Exhibtion buildings at Chicago, it was found that a large area of wallig had to be colour-washed—an operation suited to unskilled labour. Many were on the look out for job, and the good wages they would earn by it. They were disappointed. With the occasion came a prompt and facile invention. A pump, an India rubber tube, a special brush—the whole apparatus worked by an electrical engine, supervised by two men, did the work of twenty, in better style, and at a fraction of the cost.

It is by such incessant innovations that the unskilled labourers and the residuum of bad workers among the skilled, are driven into the ranks of the unemployed, whose movements are the consternation of modern statesmen. What is the gaol to which they are being driven? Clearly to absolute equality with the cheap labour of India or China, which costs so little that it defies supersession by steam. Laws may be prsed against immigration of Chinese in Australia or California, but cheap sea freights are annihilating those distances which, twenty years ago, were real barriers between the different labour market. Man, of whatever race horse, mule or steam engine; of whichever motor the "footpound" are the cheapest in regard to the conditions of the work, these are used. That unit of value for human labour of which Adam Smith was inquest seems to be within measurable distance as an entity. The loom hands of Lancashire, Bombay, and Japan, are contesting which can sell their labour cheapest. So are European sailors and lascars; and in the greatest of all industries the Indian cultivators, the Russian peasants, and English and American farm hands are engaged in the same internecine struggle. Expressing no other opinions as to what may be termed the degradation of the Caucasian labourer, we propose to enquire how, it is affected by the currency question. Hardly any one now denies that since the severance of the bimetallic tie, neither gold nor silver singly are the just arbiters, which they formerly were in conjuction, between debtor and creditor in long standing contracts. Do they measure in equal scale the labour of the West and of the East?

AURI CUSCA FAMES.—(*In the Pioneer.*)

(*To be concluded.*)

THE COMTE DE PARIS.

THE Comte de Paris died, after a long and painful illness shortly before 8 a.m. on September 8, at Stowe House, near Buckingham. The cause of death was stated in the certificate to be "intestinal, obstruction and exhaustion." The Comtesse and all the members of the family, except Prince Henri d'Orleans, were with the Comte during his last moments. In the afternoon the residents of Buckingham and the surrounding district were admitted to pass through the chamber of death. The *Court Circular* of September 9 contained an expression of the sincere regard which the Queen entertained for the Comte de Paris, whom she had known from his early boyhood, and who was, the *Circular* pointed out, related to Her Majesty through his mother, the Duchess of Orleans. Telegrams of condolence have been received by the bereaved family from the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and from members of every royal house in Europe. Reference was made on September 9 to the occurrence in most of those Roman Catholic churches in London which are attended by the French residents, and the London papers have devoted much space to accounts of the late Comte's career.

Nearly all the Paris papers of September 9 referred to the death of the Comte de Paris in respectful and sympathetic language. The *Times* Paris correspondent mentions, in correction of reports published in some Paris journals, that the late Comte's fortune, derived from the Duke of Galliera, amounted to about four millions sterling. The question of permitting the remains to be interred at Dreux has occupied the attention of the French Cabinet Council. The coffin containing the remains of the late Comte de Paris was sealed down on September 10, and the remains lay in state in the marble saloon of Stowe House for a short time on the afternoon of the following day. Large numbers of floral tributes were received from Royalists in France. A Requiem Mass was celebrated on September 11 in the Church of Notre Dame de France, Leicestersquare, and orders for Court mourning were issued in a supplement to the *London Gazette*. The funeral took place, on September 12, at Weybridge, Surrey. Four miles of avenue separates Stowe House from the quaint old town of Buckingham, and this approach was dotted with pedestrians, mourning attire being general. The Mayor and members of the Corporation took up a position at Stowe Lodge gates to await the procession. The 3rd company of the 1st Bat. Buckingham Volunteers acted as a guard of honour. The Rev. F. Kiddle, the vicar, was present officially at Stowe Park, where floated a tricolour at half-mast. A tricolour was also displayed in front of the mansion. Mass for the dead was celebrated at 7 a.m. by Father Cafferata. The Comtesse, the Duke of Oporto, and the Princes of the House of Orleans alone were present. The special train which conveyed the body to Weybridge left Buckingham at 9-30, and reached Weybridge shortly before twelve o'clock. This train had been preceded by four specials from London, in the first of which was the Duke of York (representing the Queen), the Duke of Connaught, and the Marquis of Lorne. The body was met at the door of the Chapel of St. Charles Borromeo, by Dr. Butt, Bishop of Southwark. The right reverend prelate sprinkled the coffin with holy water. The Princes walked immediately behind the coffin from the station; but the Princesses rode in mourning coaches. The inscription on the coffin of the Comte was as follows :—

LOUIS PHILIPPE ALBERT D'ORLEANS,
Comte de Paris,
Chef de la Maison Royale
de France.
Ne a Paris le 24 Aout, 1838.
Mort a Stowe
Le 8 Septembre, 1894.

The inscription was surmounted by three fleurs-de-lys. The Duke of York occupied a seat near the altar. The service was choral, and Mgr. d'Hulst celebrated requiem mass, assisted by Cardinal Vaughan and the Bishop of Southwark. The altar steps and the side chapels were loaded with wreaths, including one from the Duchess of Albany, and two flags of the Jeunesse Royaliste, draped with crape, were held by young men on either side of the chancel. At the close of the ceremony, which was very solemn and impressive, the coffin was borne round to the rear of the building and deposited in the vault, in which several members of the Orleans family have previously found temporary resting place. To reach the vault the procession had to pass along the roadway, where the crowd was most dense and all the spectators reverently uncovered. Several French residents in London were present at the little French chapel of St. Louis, Little George-street, Portman-square, in the morning, where a low requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Comte.

The Duc d'Orleans, after the funeral addressed a meeting of about 1,000 French Legitimists in London. After thanking them for their devotion to the principle of Monarchy, he promised to fulfill, without faltering, the mission which devolved upon him as Heir to the Throne of France.

THE TIBETAN LIFE OF CHRIST.

REPLY TO M. NOTOVITCH, BY THE REV. F. B. SHAWE.

ON June 19 the "Daily News" printed a letter from the Rev. F. B. Shawe with respect to M. Notovitch's "Life of Christ," of which he had seen a review in that paper. M. Notovitch replied in the issue of July 2, and Mr. Shawe has sent a reply to M. Notovitch's letter. The reply, which was as follows, appeared in the "Daily News" of Sept. 12 :—

Sir,—At the risk of wearying your readers, I request to be allowed to reply to M Notovitch's letter in your issue of July 2. (1) If M. Notovitch had carefully read my letter, he would have found that I carefully stated the "rather vague" information at my disposal. M. Notovitch says that I disprove things he never asserted. If so, the fault is not mine, but that of my incomplete and incorrect information. (2) I did not assert that M. Notovitch was never in Ladak, or that a sick European had never been heard of here. I said that no person called Notovitch had been in Leh since the autumn of 1890. As I now understand M. Notovitch to have been in India in 1888 or 1887 he will probably not dispute this statement. I said, further, that the natives stated that such an accident (i. e., a broken leg) had not happened to any European in Ladak within the last twenty years. If M. Notovitch did not break his leg, but only met with a minor accident, this statement would be both correct and irrelevant. It would also be explained why his name is not found in the register of the British Dispensary. (3) I should like to remark on a few other points in M. Notovitch's letter; but as he seems to think the missionaries capable of all sorts of underhand dodges, I will at present refrain. I can do so all the more readily, as the British Joint Commissioner has taken the matter in hand. The position of this gentleman guarantees an absolutely impartial inquiry, which is what M. Notovitch doubtless wishes as much as other people. If this inquiry establ

FRENCH ACTION AGAINST MADAGASCAR.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, writing in the *Autorite*, says (Reuter, telegraphs) :—

"It is absolutely necessary for us to take Madagascar which will be our future Australia, the queen of our colonies."

The *Matin* (Sept 12) says;—

The presence of M. le Myre de Vilers, who knows the country better than anyone else, will enable us to be exactly informed as to the very precarious position in which the ill-will of the Malagasy Government, who are encouraged by Great Britain has placed us in Madagascar. To gain the upper hand in a country it is sometimes sufficient to occupy one point in it—namely, the capital.

It was announced, on Sept. 10, that the French Government had decided to send M. le Myre de Vilers on a special mission to Antananarivo; and that he would embark from Marseilles on Sept. 14: also that M. Larrouy, French Resident-General in Madagascar, would return to France "on leave of absence," The situation in Madagascar has for some time past (as our readers will have gathered) been very unsatisfactory to the French, The Ministerial *Temps*, of Sept, 10, declared that the prolonged stay of the Queen at Ambolimanga, some fifty kilometres from the capital, must be regarded as the signal for an eventual rupture with France, It added :—

The Hova Government must declare clearly whether it intends to treat us as enemies, and thus render inevitable the expedition to Madagascar, which all those who have been there, or who have studied the policy of that country, declare to be indispensable. The French Government has shown, by sending M. le Vilers, that the conflict has not yet reached an actue phase, which leaves hope that the Court of Imeria will, perhaps, end in understanding that it is not its interest to persevere in an anti-French policy. In any case the French Government cannot be accused of precipitating events.

The Pairs correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writing on Sept. 11, said :—

Time was when the bare hint of a new expedition elicited the most bitter opposition. But they have changed all that in this country, were the colonies and everything appertaining thereto now hold a prominent position. Nothing, in point of fact, could be more significant than the manner in which the announcement that M. Le Myre de Vilers is about to proceed to Madagascar for the purpse of putting pressure on its Government has been received here. Not a voice is raised in protest, though everyone is aware that, if affairs do not go as smoothly as is desired, an ultimatum will be forthcoming, and that, if that weapon, fail too, a host of soldiers and sailors will soon be enroute for the dominion of Queen Ranavelo. . . . Meanwhile, it is pretty generally believed that the Malagasy Government will yield. The papers to-day are replete with eulogies of M. Le Myre de Vilers's diplomatic talents, and the great majority predict that he will add one more triumph to a very creditable record. At the Ministry of the Colonies, however, the officials are not quite so sanguine, and the same may be said or their colleagues at the Quai d'Orsay. Of course, the alternative is war. "You have already been informed that various preparations are being made, and that some of the first generals in the army are offering their services. The expedition, if it be undertaken, will not be a trifling affair. It is estimated by competent judges that at least 15,000 troops must be sent out, and that they must be actively supported by a strong squadron to blockade the coasts, while the military operations, which would include a march on Antananarivo, the capital, were being carried on. The campaign it is, moreover, calculated would last over half a year. The result of a succes-ful war would be the definite annexation of Madagascar by France, which, in any case, is the end to which this new departure is tending.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphed, on Sept. 11 :—

I believe the ultimatum M. le Myre de Vilers is charged to present to the Prime Minister of Madagascar will lead to an expedition being sent there. M. le Myre de Vilers, however, has been in favour of conciliation rather than measures likely to drive the Hovas to desperation. I am told he will be allowed some discretion. It is not the English, but the Americans, who give trouble at Antananarivo. The American trade in striped Madagascar cloth is very considerable, and the Americans do not take the same view of the Patenotre Treaty that M. Delcasse does. M. le Myre de Vilers will take his instructions from M. Hanotaux, Modagascar not yet coming within the sphere of M. Delcasse's influence. He will be backed by the Indian Ocean squadron, which is to be reinforced by the cruiser Dupetit Trouin, the armed transport La Romauche, and the gun vessels Meteore and Gabes, which are now in French ports. The Indian Ocean squadron is commanded by Capt Bunaime, who flies his pennant on board the third-class cruiser Primrmguet. Besides this vessel, he has under him the coal vessel La Correze, the transport L' Eure, four armed transports, and the cruiser Hugon' which is to be superseded shortly by the gun vessel Dumont D' Urville. Prince Henri D'Orleans, who, like the stormy petrel, a forecast in himself of tempest, has turned up at Madagascar.

"A Mrdagascar Merchant" writing to the Standard of Sept. 12, and dating his letter from London, says:—

". . . . Those persons who are intimately acquainted with Malagasy life are fully aware that it has been for some long time past a matter of great surprise that the Malagasy have so patiently withstood the high-handed manner in which they have been treated by the official representatives of France. . . . It happens that I have a large business connection with the island. . . . Of late years my letters as well as those of my friends, are constantly being opened and the contents read and instances have occurred where they have not been forwarded, because there may have been some reference therein which did not exactly please the official mind. The greatest part of the business of the island is done with England and America, and this seems to be a particularly severe thorn in the side of the French, who place in the way of such intercourse every obstacle they possibly can, without violating Treaty agreements. Evan this does not now seem to give the French auy thought, as quite recently they have issued the follnwing notice, which, if unheeded, jeopardises considerably British commercial interests which have been entered into in good faith of the protection granted by the Treatier referred to in the Protectorate Agreement of 1890:—

From *Le Progres de l' Imerina*, May 16, 1894 :—"Nous recevons de la Residence Generale le communique suivante :—'Des declarations ministerielles faites devant de Francais, il resulte que le Governenmet de la Republique ne reconnait point l' existence des concessions accondees par le Governement Malgache a des particuliers toutes les fois que ces concessions en raison de leur entendue on par leur nature, constituent un monopole ou un privilege portant atteinte a la liberte du commerce. Le Governement Francais tient pour nulle et non avenue concession qui n'a pas ete approuvee par le Resident General at enregistree a la Residence General a Tananarive.'"

There is no doubt that the particular notice in question has been issued because within recent years there has been a large amount of gold found in the island, and the concessions in this case have been granted and paid for by native and British traders. Several Frenchmen are in the mining interest, but the great proportion are held by the first-named, and it would appear that there is an attempt on the part of the French to make these agreements null and void, unless the same are ratified by them, to the advantage of the French miners."

It is stated by a correspondent of the *Madagascar News*, that the French authorities at Diego Suarez are rapidly extending their jurisdiction over the adjacent coast line; and that which the Governor of Antsouboka lately protested against certain fresh aggressions, he was coolly informed that "we take possession as we think most expedient for the protection of the Bay of Diego Suarez, in the event of a European war."

THE court-martial at Cairo for the trial of the Pasha and others who are accused of dealing in slave girls, concluded on Sept. 10. The prosecuting counsel demanded that a sentence of five years' imprisonment should be passed on the slave sellers, and as maller sentence on purchasers.—The prisoners were found "guilty." Three Soudancee girls who are said to have been purchased in Cairo by Aly Cherif Pasha, have disappeared.

THE following are among recently proved wills :—Mr. Alfred Miles Speer, £194,000; Mr. Timothy Rawlings, £49,000; Mr. Julian Arthur Lumley, £108; Mr. Henry Westrup Eagle, £36,000; Col. Nicholas Blundell, £36,374. The will of Major-General William Arbuthnot, C.B., of Newlands House, Tooting, Surrey, who died on September 12, 1893, was proved on August 23 by Hugh Gough Arbuthnot, the brother, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £37,000. The testator bequeaths his orders of Solomon's Seal and the Holy Cross, instituted by the Negus and the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia, the Shield of the Emperor Theodore of Abyssinia, and other articles taken at Magdala, two china vases taken at the capture of the Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, and all his orders, decorations, medals, and clasps to his son, Gerald Archibald; and some other bequests. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust, for his said son,

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Sept. 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Assist Surg A Williams, B Med Estab	Lieut W Keyworth, MSC
Mr C Cuthbertson, B Cov	Lieut A A Ainslie, MSC
Mr T A H Way, B Cov	Lieut E F Rainey, MSC
Mr H J Bell, B Cov	Lieut W A Stokes, RE
Mr C P London, B	Lieut R J Bentinck, Hyderabad Contingent
Capt A J H Vanrenen, BSC	Nursing Sister E R Green
Lieut J B Bedford, BSC	Mr T W S Smyth, M
Col W S Peat, Bo, Cav	Mr W G Betham, Bo
Lieut R A Firth, MSC	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col J H Newman, B Med Estab, 4 mos and 11 days' furl	Col R Eardley-Wilmot, 3 mos, MC
Surg-Capt J R Adie, B Med Estab, 6 mos MC	Lieut-Col H A Sawyer, 2 days' priv affs
Mr J A Crawford, B Cov, 2 mos furl (cancels permission to return)	Major A A Pearson, 6 mos priv affs
Mr H H Risley, B Cov, furl to April 1, 1895	Capt J H Balfour, 7 days' priv affs
Mr C L M Eales, B Cov, 1 week's furl	Capt W J R Wickham, 6 days' priv affs
Mr J O'Brien B, 6 mos MC	Capt W Ewbank, till Jan 15, 1895
Mr J W L Toozs, B, 3 mos MC	Capt G S McD Elliot, 3 mos, MC
Mr N Elias, CIE, B, 3 mos MC	Capt W W Battiscombe, 3 mos, MC
Mr A S Lackersteen, B, 3 day's extraordinary leave	Capt R C Broome, 10 days' priv affs
Mr W Troup, B, 1 week's extraordinary leave	Lieut W V Seudamore, 3 mos priv affs
Mr T A H Way, B, priv leave commuted to furl on MC, for 5 mos, subject to confirmation	Lieut J C G du P Taylor, till Sept 30, 1895, MC
Mr J A Devenish, B, 15 days' furl	Lieut H A Reid, 5 mos, MC
Mr D G Hatchell, M, 6 mos MC	Lieut C E Macquoid, till Oct 29, 1894, priv affs
Mr W W Drew, Bo Cov, furl to Dec 9, 1894	Lieut J K Tod, till Jan 15, 1895, to join Staff Clge
Col G D'A Jackson, 3 mos priv affs	Lieut C H Clay, till Jan 15, 1895, to join Staff Clge
	Lieut H O Parr, 5 days, priv affs
	Surg-Capt G B French, Med Estab, 3 mos priv affs

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Col J Waterhouse, B	Capt R C Broome
Lieut-Col L F Boileau, B	Capt C L Hamilton
Lieut H des Vœux, B	Capt A T H Newnham
Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col R C Sanders, B Med Estab	Capt F P Hutchinson
Surg-Lieut-Col W A D Fasken, B Med Estab	Capt R C Andrews
Mr R Nathan, B Cov	Capt G W S Hawks
Mr G Bower B Cov	Capt C L M Rich
Mr J Frizelle, B Cov	Lieut R L Tottenham
Mr H S Bames, B Cov	Lieut F W Bagshawe
Mr P J N Toulmin, B	Lieut E H Watson
Mr E T Field, B	Lieut C E Macquoid
Mr H E Pellereau, B	Lieut H P E Parker
Mr A S Lackersteen, B	Lieut J P C Hennessy
Mr W Nathan, B	Lieut A Hay
Mr D Mackay, B	Lieut R M Edwards
Mr W A Inglis, B	Lieut H H Dunlop
Mr H C Irwin, B	Lieut R C H Chalmers
Surg-Major W H Thornhill, M Med Estab	Surg-Col E C Markey, CB, Med Estab
Lieut-Col H A Sawyer	Surg-Capt G T Hudson
Capt J H Balfour	

MESSRS. BHOWNUGGREE AND NAOROJI.

THE "Times," in its article on "Indian Affairs," says :—The native Press announces that Mr. Bhownuggree has come to England with a view to standing at the next General Election. This gentleman possesses an intimate acquaintance with British and Feudatory India, and at present holds the post of Judicial Councillor in the Bhaunagar State. He will seek election on the Conservative or Unionist side, and as a representative of the great mass of the rural population in India from the princes down to the peasants. That population is one of the most conservative in the world, and it feels more intensely than any other claims of hereditary status, whether of caste or of noble rank. The conspicuous part taken by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the agitation against the House of Lords seems to have given umbrage to powerful classes in India, and to have led to an effort to obtain a truer representation of the Indian peoples in Parliament. Mr. Naoroji left his native country as far back, we believe, as 1855; and for the past forty years, with the exception of brief intervals, he has lived the life of an Englishman, and breathed the air of English radicalism. Such a training, however, excellent for a member for Finsbury, appears to many of his countrymen to unfit him for representing the actual India of to-day.

To Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will ever belong the honour of having been the first Indian gentleman to win his way into the House of Commons. How great the honour is we have cordially acknowledged, and the splendid welcome accorded to Mr. Naoroji on his visit to India last winter abundantly attests. There is no desire to depreciate Mr. Dahabhai Naoroji either here or in India. But the influential classes in India, while cordially recogni-ing his achievement, feel aggrieved that so conservative a population as that of India should be represented in Parliament by an advanced London Radical. The candidate of Mr. Bhownuggree is a protest against this state of things. The result may be a more complete representation of India alike from the Conservative and from the Radical benches. Indeed, it is possible that native India, which in the present Parliament has seemed to be ranged on the Separatist side, may in the next Parliament appear exclusively on the side of union and of an undivided empire."

FRANCE AND SIAM

A NEW COMMISSION.

M. HANOTAUX, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has acquainted his colleagues with the terms of an arrangement he has concluded with Prince Svasti, acting on behalf of the Siamese Government. The negotiations of which this arrangement is the outcome were entered into in consequence of the claims put forward by France in the face of recent events in Siam. It has been agreed that a permanent Commission, composed of an equal number of French and Siamese officials, shall be constituted in the provinces of Ankor and Battambang, which, after inquiring into the questions at issue between the two countries, shall proceed to draw up a settlement of the various matters and take steps to ensure the complete execution of the treaties and conventions of Oct. 3, 1893. The powers of these Commissioners are to be valid for one year, and may, if necessary, be renewed after that period. The *Temps*, referring to the arrangement between the French and Siamese Governments, says it will permit of an easy settlement of any difficulties that may arise, and will hasten the economic development of the Mekong Valley. It will further compensate for the advantages granted to Great Britain by her last treaty with China.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th September, 1894, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	200	....	700
Or per mile of Railway	29	12	.....	41
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	3,756	1,469	49	5,274
Total for 11 weeks...	4,256	1,669	49	5,974
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	....	....	....	....
Per mile of Ity do.	....	....	....	....
Total to corresponding date do.	....	....	....	....

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 22nd September, 1894 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	1,40,067	2,43,791	5,177	3,89,035
Corresponding Week last year. Open 1,490 Miles..	..	..	..	4,84,558

Decrease ..... Rs. 95,523

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE VICTORIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE protracted debates on the Budget and on the Government in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria came to a singular close on Wednesday morning, when the Assembly was invited to pass a vote of want of confidence in itself. Mr. M'Kenzie's amendment in favour of a dissolution was almost unprecedented in the history of Victoria. It was accepted by a Government which found that it could no longer command a majority, and denounced, as a matter of course, by an Opposition hungry for office and desirous of acquiring a post of vantage in the inevitable appeal to the constituencies. And it nearly came off, being lost by four votes only. The desire of members to retain their seats as long as possible is easily understood, and has made itself felt in some of the recent intrigues. But in the closing debate it was admitted on both sides that the Assembly had outlived its power for good. If this conviction has been growing in the House, says the 'Australasian,' it has been growing still more strongly and rapidly in the country, where the struggle between the Ins and the Outs is felt to be a matter of quite infinitesimal importance. A solution of our financial difficulties is still anxiously awaited, and the only reason for regret is that this is postponed. But men have every where become impatient of vacillating or vague and uncertain proposals, and of a political situation where the only choice which was offered lay between bad and worse. The news that a dissolution has been granted by His Excellency will therefore be received without surprise, and with some measure of satisfaction.

Polling day will be fixed for Thursday, September 20th. The Ministerial policy has not yet been finally decided on. Sir James Patterson talks of sticking to the income tax. He will propose a reduction of members from 95 to 60 or 70. What action will be taken with respect to the tariff is not announced, nor have any of the changes which public opinion, imperatively requires to be made in the 'personnel' of the Ministry been discussed.

PLAIN WORDS FROM THE VICTORIAN PREMIER.

Sir James Patterson, speaking at the luncheon of the agricultural show, spoke out plainly on the subject of protection. He said: I say that the rotten policy of high rates, high freights, and high customs duties is utterly wrong. (Loud cheers.) Put your men upon the platform who advocate prohibitive duties, and I will face them and answer them. (Renewed cheers.) Put your men who advocate high freights and high rates and high Customs duties on the platform, and see what the country will say about it. (Loud cheers.) They will discover that the intelligence of this community is against them. (Cheers.)

THE OPENING OF NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

The official opening of Parliament by His Excellency the Governor took place on Tuesday, at noon, with the usual amount of ceremony. The speech read by His Excellency was longer than usual, and unfolded a wonderful amount of legislation contemplated by the Government. They consider the most pressing subject of legislation is an amendment of the Land Laws, and a Bill for the purpose is to be immediately introduced. The just claims of the Crown tenants are to be dealt with in a liberal spirit; but the chief aim of the measure is to provide greater facilities for agricultural and homestead settlement. Parliament will next be asked, in accordance with what the Government believe to be the mandate of the people at the recent general elections, to recast the fiscal policy of the country, in order that the burden of taxation may be more equitably adjusted. Many of the present duties "will be repealed, taxes on the unimproved value of land and upon incomes taking their place. Invidious and oppressive distinctions in favour of one form of colonial industry at the expense of another, will no longer be encouraged, all being placed as soon as practicable upon an equal footing in the eye of the law. A searching inquiry is being made into the public departments with a view to greater economy and a lessening of taxation. Local government is also a leading feature of the programme. Two short measures, one dealing with populous areas, the other with rural and pastoral districts, will be speedily introduced, leaving to a later period the passing of more elaborate and comprehensive measures. The claims of existing municipalities for special consideration will also command the attention they deserve. Bills to amend the Mining on Private Property Act and for the regulation of coal mines are also to be introduced—the latter "with an earnest intention to make it law." The Trades Disputes Conciliation and Arbitration Act is to be amended by a Bill "embodying the principle of a compulsory investigation of the merits of trade disputes upon the application of those concerned on either side, whether employers or employed." Bills on the subjects of law reform, the regulation of factories and workshops, the Marine Board navigation laws, registration of mining companies will be brought forward, as also a Medical Bill and a Pharmacy Bill. Then a change in the financial year is to be made, and in the method of keeping public accounts. It is proposed to for take supply for six months, so that in future the financial year may begin on 1st July, instead of as at present on 1st January, Parliamentary sessions to be confined to the cooler months. The Government also promise to deal with federation of the colonies, the fisheries, and the claims of the owners and crew of the Costa Rica Packet for alleged outrages inflicted on them by the authorities of Netherlands-India. Public works of a clearly reproductive character will be initiated without delay. Proposals for the construction of light railways into agricultural districts will also be considered. Finally, it is proposed to establish a Department of Industry and Labour.

THE WESTERN AUSTRALASIA GOLD FIEL DS.

The specimens from the Wealth of Nations mine are being exhibited at the National Bank, Perth, and are attracting large crowds of visitors. The specimens include "Honest John," a white opaque quartz arch, ironstained, but with gold sticking out all over it in large pieces. The block weighs 172lbs., and it is estimated that more than half that weight is gold.

The gold escort from Coolgardie arrived at Perth on Monday. The gold was carried in 14 boxes, and was in charge of a mounted trooper. It is valued at upward of £50,000. The boxes are distributed among the different banks. During the 12 months ended 5th April £231,000 worth of gold was obtained from Bayley's Reward claim.

A good deal of excitement has been caused at marble Bar, Pilbarra goldfield, by an announcement made by Angus and Charles M'Phie that they had found two rich reefs on Talga Talga Creek, about 18 miles north-east of Marble Bar. They have taken up a lease on one reef, which contains fine gold, and have applied for a reward claim. Gold specimens brought in by Angus M'Phie are estimated to contain at the rate of 100oz. gold to the ton. They have 10 tons of stone raised from the latter reef, which has been traced for two miles. They have already dollied 100oz. of gold from the stone. The other lease has since been pegged out. The reefs are two miles from the nearest accessible water. The New Chum Company has crushed 100 tons of stone for a yield of 426 oz. of gold.

THE GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND.

In the Legislative Assembly last week the Premier announced that, though His Excellency Sir Henry Norman found it inconvenient to consent to his term of office being extended for a further period of six years, he would not object to a modified extension. We are sure, says the Queenslander, that this announcement will be welcomed by all classes of the people throughout the colony. A more popular appointment to the hizhest office has never been made by the Imperial Government in this or any other province of Australasia.—(From Australian papers of September 1st.)

A STORY is told of a boyish trick which the late Comte de Paris on one occasion played on no less prominent a person than Sir Evelyn Wood. The Comte was an officer in the British Army and served in India where he shot tigers and learned Hindustanee, in addition to other languages, which he spoke fluently. On one occasion, at the manœuvres at Aldershot, he was in a position to capture the captive balloon from which General Sir Evelyn Wood surveyed the mimic warfare. Lieut. d'Orleans cut the rope, and the General as his staff fell at the other end of the ground. When Sir Evelyn heard the name of the author of this practical joke, he remarked: "I am not surprised; only a French gamin could prepetrate such a trick." If the gamin had not been a descendent of St. Louis, the General no doubt, would not have let him off so easily.

IF, in the language of the poet Bunn, the "hoof of the invader" should tread the sacred soil of Spain, it will have to count with a new and awesome force—a "boy battalion" recruited from the youthful members of the "best families" of Spain. This Lilliputian army was the other day passed under review by his Catholic and Apostolic Majesty of Spain at San Sebastian, and a very quaint performance it seems to have been. The youthful warriors (says the *Daily Chronicle*) with a gravity beyond their years, went through the customary evolutions "with a dash and precision which surprised the spectators and delighted the King," who was, however, so sadly wanting in military dignity as to become "enthusiastic in his plaudits." However, the situation was, to some extent, saved by the subsequent solemn silence which fell upon the awed assemblage, when the King and Queen passed along the ranks of the regiment, and inspected with "ceremonious formality" the arms and uniforms of the sucking warriors. But, alas! with quite unprofessional affability, the younger soldiers submitted, and no doubt very willingly, to being caressed by the Queen, and afterwards, let us hope when they had doffed their pretty clothes, went back to their buckets and spades and to building and fortifications on the beautiful beach of San Sebastian's Lovely bay.

NOTICES.

Rowland's Odonto

An antiseptic, preservative, and aromatic dentifrice, which whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath. *It contains no mineral acids, no gritty matter or injurious astringents*, keeps the mouth, gums, and teeth free from the unhealthy action of germs in organic matter between the teeth. Is the most wholesome tooth powder for ladies and children, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is a perfect toilet luxury for ladies who value the appearance of their own and their children's teeth. 2s. 9d. per box.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL has been known for 100 years as the best preserver and beautifier of the hair; it prevents it falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, and eradicates scurf and dandruff; it is unsurpassed as a brilliantine for the beard and moustaches, to which it imparts a soft and silky appearance; it is also sold in a golden colour for fair-haired children; it is most exquisitely perfumed.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR A soothing and emollient milk for the face, and is most cooling to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted free from any mineral poisons and is absolutely harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.; sold by Druggists and Stores.

—IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for Rowland' Macassar Oil, Kalydor and Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden London, and see that each article bears their signature in red ink; all others are worthless and poisonous imitations; 100 years prove that ROWLANDS' are the best and only genuine.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng. Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS. AT FIRST COST. DIRECT from the SPINNERS. *Prices and Samples Post Free.*

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TESTIMONIAL FROM

Sir Samuel Baker,

THE FAMOUS NILE EXPLORER.

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"NEWTON ABBOT, DEVON,

"DEAR SIRS, "*1st October, 1895.*

"I have delayed my thanks as I wished to test the effects of Blair's Pills by a sufficient interval of time.

"For ten years I had suffered acutely from Gout, and life had lost its attraction, owing to the uncertainty of health, and the sudden visitations of the enemy, which prostrated me for months or weeks, according to the virulence of the attacks.

"Blair's Pills have rendered me immense service, as I no longer fear an attack of Gout.

"If taken exactly according to your directions upon the first insidious symptom, without any delay, the enemy is invariably conquered before it has obtained sufficient hold of the system to become formidable.

"For the last twenty months I have been comparatively free, as one or two attempted visitations have been immediately stamped out by the assistance of Blair's Pills. "Truly yours,

"(*Signed*), SAML. W. BAKER."

Messrs. Prout & Co., Strand, London.

Sold at all Chemists and Stores throughout the Indian Empire.

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FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.- Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"*A beautiful and interesting preparation.*"

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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

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Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

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Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life, to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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